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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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TRYING TO CONVINCE THE PRESIDENT.
A SKETCH IN THE WHITE HOUSE FROM LIFE.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
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NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1890.

WE shall publish, in our next issue, a valuable contribution on the Torrey Bankrupt Law, from the pen of Jay L. Torrey, president of the national convention of the representatives of commercial bodies which amended, adopted, and recommended the bill to Congress for enactment. The article will be of peculiar interest at this time, when the proposed law is under discussion in the House of Representatives.

It is necessary to warn the public a second time against one Edward S. Chapin, who is figuring in Tennessee, West Virginia, and elsewhere as an agent for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. We have no agent of that name. Our only accredited agents being Truman G. Palmer and Elias C. Chapin, of Chicago. This Edward S. Chapin appears to have collected considerable money for subscriptions to the WEEKLY, and if any one of his dupes will be at the pains to secure his arrest we will pay all reasonable charges necessary to secure his conviction and proper punishment.

The announcement concerning our photographic competition will be found on page 284.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

IF it is important to protect American industries, it is vastly more important to protect American voters in their right to vote. If, as the other side thinks, it is of great moment to have free trade, it is of infinitely greater moment to have a free ballot. At the worst a mistake in our tariff or in our financial policy can but affect our pockets, but if anything is wrong with our elections the very life of the Republic is in peril. We must have honest elections. We must have pure elections. Above all, the people must have confidence in the results of the elections and believe them to be both honest and pure. The belief is as important as the fact, for when a large body of the people think that the verdict of the ballot-box is not honest, the day is not far distant when that verdict will be set aside by force. Fraud of any kind in elections is near neighbor to violence. They lie close together; "but thin partitions do their bounds divide." Moreover, if the elections are pure, any evils in government surely can be cured sooner or later. But if the elections are not pure, it is impossible to maintain good government or honest administration for any length of time. The proposition that in order to get good government the vote must be juggled with so that it may be pure, is a dangerous and plausible one at certain times, but it is essentially a lie. If the spring is foul the stream will be polluted. It is a question of time only, and of a very short time, how soon the whole body politic will become tainted and diseased if the centre of political life, the ballot-box, is tampered with.

At the present time many of the elections in this country are not pure. The great majority of elections are of course honest, and are known to be honest. If this were not so the system would have broken down. But the percentage of elections which are perverted by illegitimate means, and which are understood to be so perverted, is increasing rather than diminishing, and their existence is a deadly peril. In one form or another these impure elections are to be found in nearly every part of the country. In the South, since the fall of the reconstruction governments, the entire Republican vote, both black and white, has been practically suppressed, and the work of suppression has been done so effectively that in some States no effort is made even to cast the vote. Against this wrong the Republican party has steadily protested, but it has for the most part been talking to deaf ears. The people of the North have been prone lately to shrink from the Southern question in any form, because they associated anything relating to the South with the old war issues, and in a magnanimous spirit they wished to put out of sight all legacies of the war and all bitter sectional feelings. This great wrong, therefore, has gone on unredressed, but, like all great wrongs, it could not be blinked out of sight. No amount of pretending it was not there would get rid of it. Meantime public attention was drawn to evils of similar character nearer home. It was discovered that there were districts in the North where vulgar election frauds, such as have been recently disclosed in Hudson County, New Jersey, were perpetrated. It was also believed, with more or less justice as the case might be, that in other districts money was the controlling factor, and that the vote was bought and not freely given. In addition, there was the vague cry that intimidation, exercised by employer over employed, forced the voter to cast his vote contrary to his own opinions. At last public opinion became aroused on the question. The issue was taken up by all sorts and conditions of men, and by none more eagerly than the organized workmen of the country. Ballot reform began to spread, and to-day there is hardly a State in the North where it has not made its appearance.

This great movement, which is essentially sound and good, has assumed large proportions and is constantly growing more formidable. It has had, however, one effect which, although both natural and logical, was not looked for. It has turned the attention of the country to the Southern as well as Northern elections, and has brought the chronic evils of the former sharply home to the minds of the people. The discussion of ballot reform everywhere has shown the falsehood of the cry that to talk about Southern elections is to revive sectional war issues. Men have been quick to perceive that a dishonest election is a dishonest election, no matter where it occurs, and that it is no more a "war issue" to talk about the frauds by which the black districts of the South are carried than it is to talk about the purchase of votes in the North. To demand honest elections is neither to raise a "war issue," nor is it waving the "bloody shirt." It is a question of to-day. The evils to be fought against

exist now, in 1890, and have nothing to do with 1860. Moreover, a fraudulent Congressional election in South Carolina directly affects the rights of the voters in New York and Massachusetts, for in this country, politically speaking, no man liveth to himself alone, and the wrongs of one's neighbor are one's own wrongs also.

How, then, shall we deal with these evils which threaten us at the most vital spot of our body politic? In States of the North, where there is a healthy public opinion and means to make it felt, the agitation for ballot reform has made extraordinary progress. Many States have adopted the secret official ballot, which is the essence of the whole matter, and others are preparing to do so.

But there are other States both North and South where this move makes no advance or is arrested at the threshold of legislation. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the National Government to take up the cause of honest elections and promote it so far as lies in its power. The jurisdiction of Congress is of course limited. It is able to deal only with elections of members of the House, but over these it has complete control, and the popular branch of the National Legislature is, after all, the mainspring of the Government.

The evils which Congress must deal with are of various kinds, and include bribery and intimidation as well as fraud and violence, the former being chiefly of Northern and the latter of Southern extraction. The only effective remedy for these evils, so far as Congressional elections are concerned, must be found in a national election law. The day for sectional legislation on this subject, if it ever existed, has completely gone by. Any law, to be effective, must be national, and, above all, must be in harmony with the great and vital movement for pure elections which is rapidly assuming an overwhelming importance in the minds of the people. The principles of a national election law, therefore, can be readily stated. The law must, in the first place, be true to its name; it must be genuinely national and not in any degree sectional. It must provide for taking the elections wholly into the hands of officers deriving their authority from the National Government, otherwise it will be ineffective and worse than useless. In other words, the United States must take up the management and control of the elections of its officers, just as the several States direct and control the election of officers of the States. Lastly, and most important of all, a national election law must provide for the secret official ballot, and must have the election officers so divided between the two leading political parties that any opportunity for partisanship in the conduct of elections will be impossible. If these great principles are embodied in a national election law, the details by which they are carried into execution are of secondary importance.

It is legislation of this character which the Republican party is contemplating, and which it must put upon the statute-book at this session of Congress unless it is false to all its principles on this most vital of issues. For fifteen years the Republican party has been demanding a free ballot and an honest count, and has promised that whenever it secured the control of both branches of Congress it would give the country just such legislation. The hour is come to fulfill these promises. If the Republican party fails now it has no right ever again to demand votes as the party of honest elections.

There can be no question of the fairness of a measure based upon the principles just laid down, and there can be as little as to its constitutionality. The power of Congress to regulate in any degree that it sees fit the elections of its own members is conferred upon it by the Constitution in the most explicit terms. The power has already been exercised in various ways, and it has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known cases of "Siebold" and "Yarborough." No one, practically, denies the constitutionality of a national election law, except here and there some isolated and superserviceable Northern Democrat anxious to earn a benevolent smile from his Southern chiefs. The question of a national election law is wholly one of expediency, and if ever it was expedient to cure threatening evils and protect the most sacred and essential of rights, then it is expedient now to pass a fair election law providing for the secret official ballot, which shall guard and purify our elections both South and North, wherever protection and purification are necessary. It is a little singular that all the opposition to a law based on the proposition which has here been laid down comes from the Democratic party and their newspapers, and it is especially interesting to note the fact that some of the Cleveland newspapers, which are devoted professionally to all reforms, and which roar loudly for ballot reform in Massachusetts and New York, become cool and even hostile to ballot reform in South Carolina. Yet it is not easy to see why if ballot reform is a good thing in Massachusetts, where it is but little needed, it should not be an equally meritorious cause in South Carolina, where there is ample reason to believe that it is very much needed. There is, however, no pretense that the proposed law is arranged to enable Republican officers to cheat. On the contrary, the presence of members of both parties in equal numbers among the election officers makes evil-doing for party gain impossible, so far as law can do it. Yet the Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers cry out with one loud voice against it. It would seem almost as if they feared that they were going to suffer politically by fair elections, although this is a painful thought to suggest. If they are not going to suffer they ought, as "the friends of the people" (a title in which they always claim peculiar property), to welcome a law which shall secure fair elections and permit every man to cast his ballot, furnished him by the State, secretly and freely, unswayed by fear or favor. If the Republican party are to profit by fair elections, then it is because they are cheated now. If they are not cheated now, then they will not profit; and this is a simple rule that can be made to work both ways by inserting for "Republican" "Democratic." If all is well, then the new law providing for the Massachusetts, or Australian ballot, will not affect political results, but will have the inestimable advantage of restoring popular confidence in our elections, which is now somewhat impaired. If all is not well, then the proposed law will largely cure existing evils and each party and every candidate will come to their own.

In one word, there are great evils present in our elections. If they are not rooted out they will spread. If they spread they will prove fatal. Many States are taking measures to destroy

them by their own legislation. It is the duty of Congress to pass a national election law which shall put an end to these evils, so far as law can do it, in every Congressional district in the United States, and thus set an example everywhere which the States themselves will be speedily forced to follow.

H. C. Lock

CAN WE GET MORE MONEY?

THERE is a current assertion that the country has not money enough, and the determination has been expressed in Congress to provide it with more. There is even an assertion afloat, which, so far as I know, was first started by some of the silver men four or five years ago, that we need an addition of sixty millions per annum to keep us provided. No one has ever told how this fact was found out, or how the amount was computed.

The thesis which I now propose is, that it is impossible either to add to, or take from, the amount of money which we have on a specie basis. The amount which we have on a specie basis is what we ought to have, and it cannot be increased or diminished. This is no new thesis. It is a reiteration of the only sound doctrine about money, but it has been so obscured and misunderstood by the bimetalists, both professional and popular, that it needs reiteration. The scientific question at this moment about money is this: What constitutes the supply and demand for money? The old quantitative doctrine about money is no longer tenable. It lies at the root of all bimetalism. The problem at present is to find out what does determine the value of money. With that scientific question I do not now intend to deal.

In the Report of the Mint for 1889, page 38, will be found the following table:

	Total.	In Treasury.	In National banks.	In other banks and in active circulation.
Gold bullion.....	65.9 *millions	65.9		
Silver bullion.....	10.4	10.1		
Gold coin.....	614.	237.5	82.6†	293.8
Silver dollars.....	333.5	279.	6.7	47.6
Subsidiary silver.....	76.6	25.1	4.4	46.9
Total metallic.....	1,100	618.1	93.9	388.4
Greenbacks.....	346.6	47.1‡	97.4	202.
Old demand notes.....	.05	.0	.0	.05
Certificates of deposit.....	17.1	.2	16.9	.0
Gold certificates.....	154.	36.9	69.5	47.6
Silver certificates.....	262.6	5.4	12.4	244.7
Bank notes.....	211.3	4.1	27.7§	179.5
Total paper.....	991.9	93.9	224.0	673.9
Grand total.....	2,092.8	712.	318.0	1,062.3

* Five figures omitted. † Including 8.7 million Clearing House gold certificates. ‡ Including 16.9 millions held for redemption of certificates of deposit for legal tender notes. § Including 2.9 millions of their own notes held by different banks. || I have added the grand totals. As they are abbreviated from the true totals, they are not the sums of the column above.

This table, as will be seen, presents the total amount of money and currency in the country. Then it accounts for that part which is in the National Treasury. Then it accounts for what is in the National banks. These two columns contain accurate statistical facts. The date taken is July 1st. There therefore remains in the last column to the right the amount of currency of each kind in the hands of the public other than National, and in the hands of the public. This is as near as we can come to finding out statistically what is the actual active circulation in the hands of the people. It is extremely to be regretted that it is not possible to set off the amount in "other banks," so as to get the net clear active circulation; but, since that is impossible, we must use this table as the nearest approximation to it that we can get.

I have been in the habit, for the last twelve years, of computing this active circulation to the best of my ability from the Government documents, but there were always so many doubtful points that it was impossible for me to feel confidence in my results. However, the Mint authorities began to publish a table in this form in 1885. I confine myself now to those tables, and make no use of the earlier ones which I constructed. The last column in the tables for the years since 1885 are as follows:

	In the "other banks" and in the hands of the public.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Gold coin.....		271.4	254.2	278.5	296.	293.8
Silver dollars.....		31.4	45.7	49.1	48.	47.6
Subsidiary silver.....		41.8	43.2	45.7	47.	46.9
Total metallic.....		344.	343.	373.	391.	388.
Greenbacks.....		221.9	225.9	243.4	212.	202.
Gold certificates.....		51.4	34.5	36.9	51.1	47.6
Silver certificates.....		98.8	86.3	138.5	193.2	244.7
Bank notes.....		285.1	282.5	256.	220.1	179.5
Total paper.....		657.	620.	674.	676.	673.
Grand total.....		1,001.	972.1,	1,047.	1,067.	1,061.
Grand total, omitting gold coin		730.	718.	769.	771.	768.

According to the Mint authorities the other banks and the people hold over \$275,000,000 of gold; that is to say, they hold far more gold than greenbacks. If the other banks hold as much gold as the National banks do, still there would be more gold than greenbacks in the hands of the people. If this calculation is correct, one wonders where the gold is. I have therefore added a line of figures to show the net circulation in the hands of the people and in the other banks, leaving out the gold, and I regard this as the nearest approximation to the clear net active circulation that we can obtain.

It is also to be observed that throughout this period, if the people had wanted any more circulating medium to do their business with, they could have got more silver dollars, or more silver certificates, or more bank-notes, or they could have brought gold coin into circulation without any difficulty whatever. A dollar of any kind of this money or currency would, it is true, have cost a gold-dollar value. There was not, therefore, any opportunity offered by the State for a man to get a dollar who had not a dollar value with which to buy it; but, if those who had property to exchange had found themselves straitened for money with

which to do their business, they would have had no difficulty in getting it under several forms by the regular methods of business.

When now we turn to the statistics we find that the total currency in the active circulation very nearly stood still during this period. It therefore appears that a nation does not have any steadily advancing need for circulating medium year by year, because if the United States had had any such need the people would have supplied themselves in the ways open to them. This is very reassuring, for if we needed more money every year, by a steadily advancing increment, we should be destined to inevitable distress and want, because all the gold and silver mines in the world have an arithmetical limit of supply in them. The welfare of the human race would therefore be tied down to inevitable constriction whenever the mines were exhausted.

The table also shows that the circulation of this country will absorb about 40,000,000 silver dollars at gold value, and that no more can be injected into it so long as there is a gold redemption for the silver dollars. It seems to be generally overlooked that there is in effect a gold redemption for the silver dollars so long as they can be paid for duties. This carries them into the Treasury, where all over some \$40,000,000 accumulate.

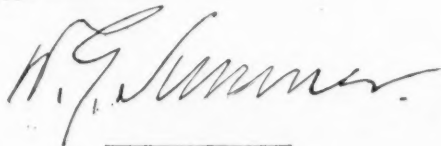
The figures for the fractional currency offer similar instruction. The total which has been coined is \$76,000,000, but as it is redeemable in sums of twenty dollars, all above what the people need for the sort of business which the fractional coin serves has gone into the Treasury, and there it lies. The amount of fractional silver that the people have taken is about \$45,000,000, and no one has any means whatever for telling what they want except to note what they have taken.

The third thing which is most plainly shown by the second table is that the total of the paper currency has stood still, and that the silver certificates have simply displaced the greenbacks and the bank-notes.

It therefore appears distinctly that the amount of money which the people need for their business cannot be reduced or increased arbitrarily. No one could take away the people's money, because if he took away one kind they would get the other. No one could take it away except for a gold-dollar value given for each dollar he took. Why or how, then, could he take it? No one could monopolize the money nor any species of it. He who monopolized the money would be a miser. He would have to buy it at gold value. If he used it he would let it go again. If he did not let it go he would be a miser, and would get no use from it.

No one can add to the money, because if there is more than is needed it will depreciate in value, and then it will either be returned on the issuer, or that part of it which holds its value best in the foreign market will be exported. It is as hopeless to increase the currency while maintaining its specie value as it is to put more water in a pail which is full. There is no possible inflation without depreciation. But this, even, is nothing but self-deception, for if we make the dollars smaller each, and use more of them, the total value of the circulating medium is not altered, and we have gained nothing in any way except that those who are debtors on balance can scale down their debts at the expense of their creditors. This is a blow to credit which is sure to react on all who shall need to borrow in the future.

The total value of the currency we have is kept in permanent relations to all the money in the world by the proportion of our business to that of all the rest. The connection is intricate, and has never been satisfactorily analyzed, but it is certain that we cannot juggle with it at all.



A LOTTERY BRIBE.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company, which has contributed so largely to the debauchery of the morals of the people, is about to apply for a renewal of its charter, which expires in the year 1895. It proposes to submit to the Louisiana Legislature a definite proposition to pay the State \$12,500,000 for the purpose of maintaining a lottery for a period of twenty-five years, the sum of \$500,000 annually to be applied to certain specific purposes, one-third going to supplement the public school fund of the State, another third to the support of certain existing charities which are named in the proposition, and to such charities as the Legislature shall indicate, and the remainder to the levee system of the State.

The bribe which is thus offered is a tempting one, and there is already a considerable degree of excitement in reference to the matter. The question just now attracting attention is as to whether or not the Legislature shall submit the proposition to the people, to be voted on at a general election in 1892. The opponents of the lottery system have organized, and propose to offer the most vigorous opposition to the adoption of the scheme either before the Legislature or at a popular election. The spectacle of a great corporation which has never contributed in any particular whatever to the promotion of a single public interest, and the influence of which is confessedly hostile to public morals, seeking to bribe the people of a State to perpetuate its charter and its capacity for mischief, is certainly one which may well provoke serious reflection.

Heretofore the influence of this lottery company in Louisiana and in some other Southern States has been practically supreme. Its influence, indeed, reaches and affects remoter States. It has its hand on important interests right here in the metropolis. It is reported to maintain certain forms of recreation in other sections of the North which, to say the least, do not tend to an elevation of the moral tone of a community. It is possible that the question of its continued existence is to be determined in the contest which the presentation of this proposition will unquestionably provoke. It may be doubted, however, whether in the present condition of public sentiment in Louisiana, there can be any great hope that the bribe so temptingly presented will be refused. Nothing but an exposure of the plans by which it was sought to debauch the Dakota Legislature, and to secure in that State chartered privileges somewhat similar to those which the

company enjoys in Louisiana, prevented the success of that particular scheme. If the enactment of friendly legislation was beaten by so narrow a margin in a State like Dakota, but little can be expected from Louisiana, where the popular antipathy to the existence of lotteries is by no means as keen and pronounced as in Northern communities.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

IN a recent hearing before the Congressional Committee on Immigration, General Master Workman Powderly made some very significant statements as to the effect of indiscriminate immigration on certain industries of the country. Referring especially to the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania, he said that citizens of the United States were driven away from employment through the influx of immigrants from abroad, and he cited one instance in which forty-two Welsh laborers were compelled to leave the Scranton valley and return to Wales, because they were unable to make a decent living when brought into competition with that number of Slavonian immigrants imported into that region virtually as slaves. These latter immigrants, he said, were known only by the numbers by which they were labeled; they lived together like animals; none of them speak English, and all are of the lowest order of intelligence. He declared in the most emphatic terms that the general effect of this sort of immigration was to starve and degrade American labor and injure the morals of the communities in which these people live, and he added a vigorous statement that in his belief no honest attempt was made by the Castle Garden authorities to enforce the Contract Labor law, and so protect the labor of the country against the ruinous competition of these pauper immigrants. Further testimony revealed the fact that the wages of these "imported heathen," as they were characterized by Mr. Powderly, amounted to from fifty cents to one dollar a day. It is believed that one-third of the immigration is stimulated, and that it is practically as bad as "assisted" immigration.

When asked to indicate a remedy, Mr. Powderly said that he thought that consular inspection and the placing of additional responsibility on steamship lines, with the employment of United States Treasury detectives on board of emigrant ships, and local inspection at points of destination, might all be healthful agencies in improving the character of our immigration. There is no doubt that just ground exists for the complaints made as to the destructive competition which has been established in the mining regions of the country, and it would seem that Congress should endeavor to mature some method of relief under which American citizens shall have at least an equal opportunity with the ignorant, stolid, and brutal classes from abroad to earn an honest living in the development of our industrial resources.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR EMPLOYÉS.

SOME very striking figures illustrative of the magnitude of the railway interest of the country are given in the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, just submitted to the President. This report shows that on the 1st of July last there were in the United States 1,718 railway corporations, with an aggregate mileage of 156,400 miles, giving employment to 689,726 persons. Of this aggregate of employés, seventy-three per cent. are paid at rates ranging from one dollar to two dollars per day, the average daily rate of all the employés who are paid for specified time being one dollar and sixty-four cents. The highest wages are paid to locomotive engineers, whose average compensation is three dollars and twenty-two cents per day. The earnings of very many of the employés appear to be much less than is generally supposed. Thus it appears that 109,905 earn less than one hundred dollars per year, while 53,000 earn less than two hundred dollars, and 21,000 earn only three hundred dollars per year. As compared, however, with the wages paid to railway operatives in Great Britain, those of persons employed on American roads are very considerably higher. Thus, in Great Britain, the average daily pay of locomotive engineers is only one dollar and forty-six cents, while that of conductors dwindles to the ridiculous sum of ninety-seven cents a day.

Some very interesting information is supplied as to the relations of the employés and the railway corporations. It was found that of the 600 corporations by which the real railroad business of the country is performed, 377 prohibit absolutely the use of intoxicating liquors by their employés, nineteen railroads maintain beneficiary institutions, and some pay hospital charges of employés injured in their service. A considerable proportion of the railroads assist their employés in securing life or accident insurance. Some companies pension their superannuated employés, and also their permanently disabled operatives. The strikingly large number of 266 companies retain in their service permanently disabled employés, the number of such on the rolls at the end of last year being 3,121. Many railroads also provide some system of technical education for the men employed in their shops.

These statistics certainly tend to show that the relations which exist between these great corporations and their employés are much more kindly, and on the part of the companies much more liberal and considerate, than is generally supposed. The truth is, that the corporations find their own profit in the generous and helpful treatment of those upon whose efficiency and good will the successful operation of their roads and the comfort and convenience of the public so very largely depend.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SENATOR EVARTS is entitled to the thanks of the country for his vigorous and successful opposition to the Chinese Enumeration bill, under which all Chinamen would be practically banished from our shores in violation of all our treaty obligations and of every law of international comity and fair play. The passage of the bill would, no doubt, have been followed, as indicated in a previous issue of this paper, by a retaliatory policy on the part of China, the results of which could not have been otherwise than disastrous to most important interests. When the bill came up for final consideration before the Senate it was amended so as to admit of the passage across this country of Chinese persons, laborers and otherwise, traveling between China and the

West Indies; and this amendment being obnoxious to the Pacific coast Senators, they immediately moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This was agreed to by the overwhelming vote of 51 to 2, and so the measure may now be regarded as most effectually dead.

A BILL has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Hiscock, of this State, which proposes to base banking circulation on National, State, municipal, and railroad bonds, mortgages, railroad shares, and warehouse receipts of the great staples. It is stipulated that the State, railway, and municipal bonds shall be at par market value, and not in default of interest for ten years past, while the amount of circulation shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the market value of the bonds. Schemes like this have been tried before in this country and elsewhere, and have always proved of doubtful utility. We have now the best possible basis of banking, and it certainly does not seem worth while to embark upon experiments likely to invite disaster.

AS WAS anticipated, the controversy over the admission of the Senators from Montana has resulted in the seating of the Republicans elected by the State Legislature. It is rather significant that, in the final vote upon the question, seven Democrats joined the Republicans in condemning and discrediting the claims presented by the Democratic contestants. Among the seven who did not follow the party programme were Senators George, Gibson, Daniel, and Walthall, who, as acute lawyers, were unable to accept and indorse the pretenses set up by their Democratic associates as to the legality of the election by the rump Legislature of Montana. The admission of Senators Sanders and Power gives the Senate a membership of eighty-four, of which forty-seven are Republicans, giving a safe Republican majority of ten.

THE inhuman system under which the pauper and indigent insane of some counties of New York have been placed in county almshouses is practically ended by the enactment of a law in the State Legislature providing for the removal and proper care of these persons in State asylums. It is said that the total number of persons affected by the bill is about 2,300, which is less than half the whole number now cared for by the State. Of these, 1,600 can be accommodated in buildings already constructed, and the remainder will be provided for by small, detached structures on the grounds of the present State asylums. The entire cost of providing for this number of insane persons will be about \$385,000 annually. This legislation completes a great philanthropic reform and puts an end to wrongs and abuses which have only too long been a disgrace to the State.

THE Republican majority of the House of Representatives asserted itself on the final passage of the Naval Appropriation bill, and by a decisive vote restored the provision providing for three battle-ships, which had been stricken out some days previously. It is understood that the House will go no further than this at the present session in the direction of authorizing the building of new armored vessels, but it is possible that the Senate will insist upon amending the present bill and increasing the number authorized to five or six. There can be no question that the country is in favor of an advanced naval policy, and that any reasonable increase of effective vessels of war would be approved by the people. It is to be hoped that the Republicans of Congress will remember their responsibility in view of the pledges made in their last national platform.

IT is a fair question whether or not ex-President Cleveland does really possess any influence with the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland has professed great anxiety for the removal of the abuses which now characterize our elections, and it was to be supposed that he would seize any opportunity that offered to secure the practical removal of these obnoxious methods. It would seem, however, that such was not the fact. Had he been really solicitous for ballot reform, he would have used his influence to secure a sufficient number of Democratic votes in the present New York Legislature to effect the passage of the Saxton bill. There is no record that he made any attempt of this sort, and we must, therefore, conclude either that he is without influence with his party, or that he is insincere in his professions of solicitude for the cure of the evils which so seriously menace the security of our institutions. It is quite certain that a man of positive convictions and real influence would not maintain an equivocal position in regard to so important an issue as that which has been forced upon the people of this State in connection with the reform of the ballot laws.

A STATEMENT is made by a Philadelphia Press correspondent that one of the largest financial institutions in New York is considering a proposition to pay its directors a fee of \$1,000 for each attendance at a directors' meeting. There being six regular meetings of the board every year, each director would receive, under the proposed plan, for a service of half a dozen or so hours annually, the pretty sum of \$6,000. It is added that the company is "undoubtedly able to pay three times this sum without any appreciable effect on its treasury, its business last year having amounted to \$25,000,000." We cannot, of course, know whether or not the statement made by the Press is correct, but the practice which prevails in many institutions certainly seems to afford some justification for it. It is well known that there are many companies in this and other cities which pay directors a fee of from \$1 to \$500 for every meeting they attend. In our opinion, the practice is altogether reprehensible. It is an evasion of law. It has no statutory authority. Practically the amount of money paid to directors under such a plan as this is perverted from the treasury at the expense of the stockholders. The officer of any institution who deliberately abstracts any portion of its funds is held to be an embezzler. The only difference between his transactions and those of directors pursuing the plan referred to is that he perpetrates under cover what they do under the sanction of custom without any attempt at concealment. It ought to be made a statutory impossibility for any officer of any institution to receive moneys of any amount for services rendered, except where it is specifically stated in the charter and by-laws that such services shall be compensated.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XIII.
MRS. FENTON LAWSON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PHOTO BY ALDRICH & LUDKE.

MRS. FENTON LAWSON.

MRS. FENTON LAWSON is one of the most beautiful and popular matrons in Cincinnati. She is the wife of a prominent young merchant, who is a member of one of the oldest and most influential families in the city. Mrs. Lawson was Miss Corrine Moore. She came to Cincinnati about five years ago with her widowed mother from the South, to cultivate her voice. She entered the College of Music, and as a pupil of Professor Buch Foley, soon became a musical and social favorite. She has a fine soprano voice of high range. Mrs. Lawson is of medium height,

with a Southern warmth of nature, sparkling black eyes and glossy raven hair, a pure brunette complexion, with high intellectual forehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church about three years ago, and reside in a sumptuous home on Oak Street, Walnut Hills. Their receptions are among the most elegant given in the city. Mrs. Lawson is constantly importuned to sing for charities, and has just resigned the position of first soprano in the Church of Our Saviour, Mt. Auburn, in favor of concert work, and the managers of the coming May Festival are congratulating themselves on their good fortune in securing her as a soloist.



NEW YORK CITY.—BRAYTON IVES, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN
NATIONAL BANK.—PHOTO BY NOTMAN.—[SEE PAGE 278.]



MAY-DAY IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.—DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

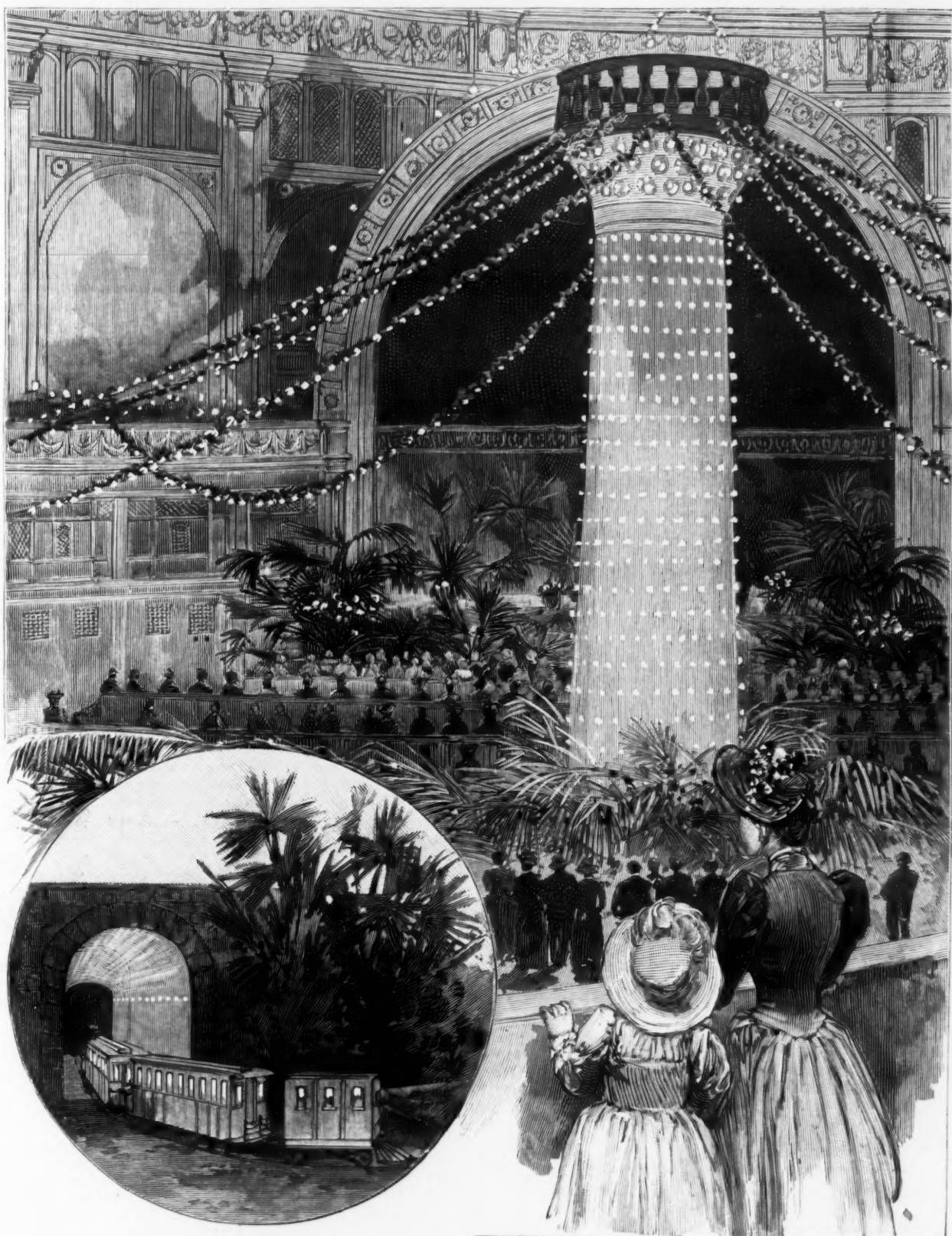
THE opening of the championship base-ball games in New York on Saturday, the 19th inst., was an occasion of great interest to all lovers of that sport. The interest was heightened by the fact that the partisans of the rival New York teams, the National and the Players' League, which appeared on their new grounds, each pitted against "foemen worthy of their steel," naturally desired to give their favorites the best possible send-off. The attendance was enormous, the grounds of the Brotherhood team being crowded by over 12,000 persons. The park was resplendent with bunting. Flags of all nations fluttered from the pillars of the grand-stand, and the scene was brilliant in the highest degree. Multitudes of ladies in gay and bright attire added to the attractions of the occasion, and participated keenly in the prevalent excitement. The grounds of the two clubs adjoin, and during the height of the game, when the enthusiasm was highest, it was difficult to tell on which side the volume of applause was the greater. The ball season seems now to be fairly initiated all over the country, and the playing for the championship will undoubtedly develop widespread public interest. With all the excesses which at times characterize the game, it seems to grow in public favor, though it may fairly be doubted whether it affords the best and healthiest form of athletic exercise.

A SYMPTOM OF DULL TIMES.

WE give elsewhere a picture entitled "Dull Times in a Mining Region." It is a truthful presentation of a scene which just now is common in some parts of the Pennsylvania mining district, where the miners, being out of employment, and consequently without means, are unable to bestow upon the saloon that generous patronage which at other times they are inclined to give to it. The woman in charge of the place has found ample time to indulge in a nap while waiting the arrival of customers. Perhaps no public interest would suffer if her nap should never again be interrupted by thirsty patrons.

A BIG CANOE.

WE give below a picture of what is said to be the largest canoe ever seen in New York waters. The boat, which was launched a few days ago, has a length of 35 feet, with 52 inches beam, and the bow and stern are built after the manner of Indian canoes, rising to a height of 3 feet above the water. There are nine paddles on either side, each with a length of 3½ feet, and two steering paddles which are slightly longer than the others. The paddlers sit on the bottom of the boat, after the fashion of the Indians. The boat has the spectacular name of *Ko-Ko-Ko-Ho*, which means in Indian "Night Owl." The illustration will prove of interest to the large class of persons who find pleasure in canoeing and aquatic sports generally.



ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

NEW YORK CITY.—THE GREAT SHOW OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AT THE LENOX LYCEUM. THE ELECTRIC COLUMN.



"KO-KO-KO-HO," THE LARGEST CANOE EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK WATERS.

AT THE FETE CHAMPAGNE.

WITH her cheeks aglow and her eyes ashine,
While the mad hours merrily flit,
We watch the beautiful queen of wine,
Queen of hearts and of wit,
Like the chiming of bells her laughter swells,
And over her corsage low
Her round breasts rise in soft, flushed dyes,
Like sunset-tinted snow.

From her small head's crown to her finger-tips
She is fair as fair can be,
And *bon mots* fall from her ruby lips
And the listeners laugh in glee.
On brow and breast rare jewels rest,
On round arms sparkle and shine;
For fortunes are cast like leaves in a blast
At the feet of this queen of wine.

As I sit and look in that perfect face
I see—not beauty or youth,
But a ghastly skeleton grins in its place,
A hideous thing, in sooth.
On the bare breast-bones gleam costly stones,
From the skull hangs long, damp hair;
But the flesh and blood are grave-worms' food—
This flesh that makes her fair.

And the grave-worms drop from her skeleton lips
That held the secret of mirth;
They slide and crawl to her finger-tips,
That are green with the mould of earth.
What if she held out those hands to you?
You would rise in terror and flee;
Yet under the flesh you thrill to view
Is what I shudder to see.

All that looks beautiful, bright, and fair,
Save a tress of hair and a gem,
Belongs to the worms—I will not share
A banquet of flesh with them.
Smile, my lady, but I am cold;
You cannot win me so,
Though your bosom is wax and your hair is gold,
A skeleton grins below.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

MR. WESTON'S EXPERIMENTS.

BY EDITH M. POLLARD.



MR. WESTON suddenly discovered that he was a rich man. It was not that a fortune had been left him, but merely that after years of steady attention to business (and very little else) he paused for a retrospective glance, and then for the first time realized, what his acquaintances had remarked upon before, that "Weston is getting on, you know." His discovery increased instead of lessened the sense of responsibility always active in his mind; because years ago he had promised himself that when he reached a certain milestone on the road to wealth he would stop at least long enough to bestow his money, reserving only what was necessary to carry on his business. He had read Mr. Carnegie's excellent paper on wealth, from which he learned that fortunes should not be handed down to one's family. Mr. Weston carried this to his wife, thinking that she might have some opinion, but as she immediately said, "I do not intend to let you die before I do," he was reassured, and began to lay his plans.

These took more thought than he had supposed; indeed, the more he thought about it, the more confused he became as to the right way to do it.

Just at this time his wife yielded to the urgent desire of a friend and sailed for Europe, much to his chagrin, for he had counted on her practical help. She promised, however, to write whatever ideas occurred to her, and also to carefully observe the economic and social conditions of Europe.

After she had gone, Mr. Weston was sitting in his office one morning in a brown study.

"Henry," he said, suddenly, to his office-boy, "if you were rich, what would you do?"

The curly-headed boy stared, gave a prolonged whistle, then said, longingly:

"Play base-ball."

Mr. Weston smiled, and then sighed. Plainly this was no help; he would have to be more explicit with Henry to find out the boy's ideas. He made a note of Henry's answer, as he intended keeping a record of all suggestions. "I could not fit up ball-grounds, for the use of district messenger-boys, for instance," he mused. "That would be a doubtful benefit to the community. But, after all, the boy's wish was for a holiday—time in which to do what he wanted. I will take the idea and apply it." Just here the horrible thought struck him that this was hardly a scientific way of proceeding. He felt that his education had been neglected because he did not know the first principle of scientific philanthropy. However, he resolved to begin somewhere. Mistakes are inevitable, he thought, hopefully.

That day an old friend of his wife called to ask him to head a subscription list. He told her some of his hopes and plans. Her face became stern as she asked: "Have you made a serious study of psychology as well as social science?" He answered faintly that he had not; it had, in fact, been his practice when he came to such articles in the magazine as "The Problem of Psychic Research," to skip them. He told his severe listener that this had long been a pet idea of his; that he wanted to give without a flourish of trumpets; that, of course, there were many who understood better than he the needs of the poor, but still he

wanted the satisfaction of planning what should be done with the money he had worked for.

"Exactly," interrupted his friend. "Did it ever occur to you what an immense evil indiscriminate giving is?"

This was a little too much!

"I have heard something of the sort," said poor Mr. Weston.

His accuser continued: "The laws which govern society can only be understood after careful study of the laws which govern the individual. I recommend you to read Spencer and Mill."

"Thank you," said Mr. Weston, as she left.

The next morning he rose with a heavy sense of care, which was increased when he opened his mail and found a dozen circulars from as many charitable institutions, each one conclusively proving that here was just the place where money would do the most good. Mr. Weston did not go to his office, but spent the day in examining circulars and visiting institutions. In the evening he called on the Reddings in their pretty home on Madison Avenue. The drawing-room was cool and softly lighted. He felt the indefinable influence of pictures and carvings, palms in Oriental jars, and rich-hued draperies, all softened by the rosy light from lamps and candles.

It was all wrong, he knew; from carefully prepared statistics he had learned that each person's share per day is forty-two and a half cents—this to include all expenditure. But these heavily drooping roses in their fragile glass bowl asserted the supremacy of beauty. He longed to put them where they would brighten some dreary life with their color and sweetness. Meanwhile, they talked of one thing and another. Finally he ventured to speak of his absorbing idea. He confessed that he was wasting valuable time and did not know how to begin.

"The way to begin is to begin," said May Redding. "That is what they always tell me," she added, apologetically.

"How would you begin?" asked Mr. Weston.

"Of course," said she, "we read a great deal about right methods in philanthropy; but the best suggestion I have found was in a novel—and it was the protest of a poor woman against the kind of reading her rich benefactors gave her. She said: 'They have all the nice things and the good times, and they might read their old tracts themselves; we want something to make us forget that we're hungry and cold and sick. Why don't they give us what they read themselves?'"

"Do you mean you would give them what you like?" asked Mr. Weston.

"I mean that the most beautiful gift to the flood sufferers was offered by the child who laid her favorite doll in her mother's arms and said: 'It must be dreadful not to have one single doll there, mamma!' Why shouldn't they read what we do, and have 'good times' once in a while?"

Mr. Weston smiled.

"You have youthful enthusiasm, my dear, and your ideas strangely coincide with my office-boy's. He said the way to be happy, though rich, is to play base-ball. The same thought, filtered through the mind of a young woman, becomes poetry and flowers, possibly also dancing and tennis."

"Give me the luxuries and I will dispense with the necessities," answered May; "and the poor feel exactly the same."

Other guests arrived and Mr. Weston left, thinking still of his great scheme.

Sometimes he thought he would endow a university, but he had in him a vein of eccentricity, and he wanted to do something original. He had talks about it with his business friends.

"Why don't you give through your church, Weston?" they said. "Ministers always know all about that sort of thing; they have no end of uses for money."

Finally he decided to begin. If he could not do one thing he could do another. So his first step was to buy a piece of ground near the city and to encourage his office-boy to ask his friends on Saturdays to play base-ball. "You can have different sets of boys or the same ones, but you must not abuse your privileges," he told Henry. His second attempt was to contribute to each charity which his wife's philanthropic friend had recommended, with the stipulation that he should know for what the money was used. Then a check was put into May Redding's hands, to carry out her poetico-floral idea, he told her, jocularly. Next, his minister was consulted, and he promised to report faithfully the effect of the money he distributed. "The first thing the poor need," said he, "is healthy homes, so that their spiritual condition can be raised. But I may not give your money to the very poor—poverty means a need of something, and that need cannot always be met by money. Wherever I find a need that your money will supply I shall use it, if you are willing."

Having shifted a little of the responsibility, Mr. Weston became lighter hearted, but he still longed for some brilliant solution to his problem. His wife's letters had not helped him, for her friend had been taken seriously ill immediately after their arrival, and the time Mrs. Weston had intended to devote to studying the condition of the poor in Europe had to be given to nursing.

One day Mr. Weston received a note from his minister asking him to meet him at a certain address that day. It was a poor quarter of the city in which he found himself, and after stumbling up many dark stairs he reached a small room where a sad-faced Italian boy lay tossing restlessly on a narrow bed. The door opened softly and the minister came in. The eyes of the sick boy followed him wistfully as he spoke to Mr. Weston and then went over to the window, where, curled up on a crimson cushion which seemed strangely out of place in the dingy room, was a little child of three or four years. Mr. Weston now noticed on the window-sill a bunch of deep-red roses in a battered tin can. Turning to the sick boy, he asked:

"Do you like the roses?"

The boy's glance rested lovingly first on the sleeping child and then on the roses, as he said, faintly:

"I like a color."

Presently the doctor came in saying, cheerily:

"Ah! you have your 'bit of color,' I see. Miss Redding brought that."

Then, nodding significantly to the two men, he lifted the child to the bedside, where the eager look of love on the sick boy's face soon faded into dull unrecognition.

"Poor fellow! it's all over with him," said the doctor, after a pause.

"What will become of the child?"

"I'll take it," said Mr. Weston, briefly.

But after the little Italian had been installed in the Weston house, and the butler and house-keeper had freely discussed the probable surprise of Mrs. Weston when she returned, her husband began to feel somewhat uncomfortable. The adoption of a boy really concerned Mrs. Weston as much as himself, and was more likely to interfere with her comfort than with his. He had put off writing about it until he had word that she had sailed, and then it was too late. Of course he need not keep the boy if she objected, but—and here was the trouble—he wanted to keep him. It was surprising how the little fellow interested him! He had never noticed that children were worth studying; but then, he reflected, probably children, taken together, did not justify the attention given them. This boy was certainly exceptional and remarkable.

Meanwhile reports had come in from his various investments, as he called his charitable experiments. May Redding was enthusiastically interested in a working-girls' club, and brought its members to her house for a weekly dance, or reading, or musicale. This experiment she pronounced fairly successful; the girls enjoyed it, and got on well with May, regarding her in the half-patronizing way in which the self-supporting young woman is apt to view her less experienced sister. The base-ball experiment resulted in some fighting, as Henry was not always discriminating in his choice of boys, and umpires are a disturbing element the world over. The minister's help had been wisely given, and he had no failures to report save the death of the Italian boy, whom he had discovered too late to help.

Mr. Weston awaited his wife's home-coming with intense anxiety. His natural impatience to see her was increased by his apprehension about the baby. The servants regarded this little intruder with unconcealed scorn, and made Mr. Weston feel doubtful of the truth of the statement that a man's house is his castle. Fortunately the butler does not often assert his supremacy—when he does, there is no doubt at all about it.

In some inexplicable way Mr. Weston managed to badly sprain his ankle the day before his wife was expected, and so could not go to the steamer to meet her. When the carriage reached the door, and his wife stepped eagerly out and came in to him, he might have noticed some nervousness in her manner if he had not been so occupied in deciding how to break his news. After they had said how much they had missed each other, and Mrs. Weston had asked minutely about the sprained ankle, they both paused. Then Mr. Weston said:

"My dear, don't you—I've been thinking—don't you think this house is—rather large?"

"Certainly not!" she responded, promptly. "Why? Haven't those girls kept all the rooms clean while I've been away?"

"No—yes—I think so—but it's lonely, you know, and—and—that is, it isn't now, but—"

"Of course it isn't now, because I am home again," Mrs. Weston remarked, practically.

Mr. Weston cleared his throat, looked anywhere but at his wife, and therefore did not see that she was uneasy, too. Turning to the window he saw the carriage still standing there.

"Aren't you going to spend the night, Ruth?" he asked, laughingly, looking up. This time he could not fail to see her confusion. Suddenly an unmistakable wail sounded on their startled ears; the portières were clutched by a tiny hand, and the baby announced his presence by a fresh scream and an impetuous rush into Mr. Weston's arms.

Surprise at seeing a strange face stopped the child's crying, and silence followed. Mr. Weston dared not look up until he became aware that his wife was going out of the room. "Ruth," he called, "Ruth"—but she went on unheeding. Straight out to the carriage she went, and her husband started up to follow her, but got no farther than the middle of the room before he was forced to sink into a chair. The little boy ran up to him, and he mechanically put his hand on his dark curls. The front door slammed, the portières parted again.

"Ruth," said Mr. Weston. But it was not Ruth; only a baby girl looking at him with serious blue eyes, while she clung to the heavy curtain to steady her uncertain steps. In another moment his wife had come in, followed by a demure, white-capped nursemaid. Mrs. Weston caught up the baby and put her in her husband's arms while she explained how she found the young American mother dying in Italy.

"She had no family, and begged me to take her child. The poor thing seemed so grateful for a handful of roses I carried to her. I was afraid you wouldn't like it, but I thought it would fill our home to have a baby."

"It will," said Mr. Weston; "especially to have two babies!" Several months later the philanthropic friend was calling to interest Mr. Weston in a new charity.

"I have decided," he told her, "to put off studying sociology until I have made a careful study of the laws that govern the individual," drawing toward him as he spoke, the golden-haired maiden who was playing near by. Curiously enough, he had fallen violently in love with his wife's importation, as he called the little American, while Mrs. Weston manifested a similar preference for the transplanted Italian boy.

"There is no doubt about the law that governs the individual I am addressing," said the friend, as she rose to go.

"And that is?" asked Mr. Weston.

"The will of that bit of humanity by your side."

Mr. Weston no longer wishes to devote himself to one great philanthropic work. He gives right and left; indiscriminately, I fear, but with great pleasure in it. May Redding is one of his recognized agents, and through much practice in giving is growing wise enough to expect thorns wherever there are roses; but she still thinks that since there must be thorns, it is a sad pity if there are not roses also, and it is some one's business to provide them.

MR. BRAYTON IVES.

MR. BRAYTON IVES, who was recently elected president of the Western National Bank, is among the most prominent and best-known men in the financial circles of this city. Mr. Ives is under fifty years of age, and is a native of Connecticut. He is a graduate of Yale College, and studied for the bar

and would have been a lawyer but for the patriotic impulse that carried him into the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion. In 1864 he had become a colonel, commanding the First Regiment of Connecticut Cavalry, and he left the service with the rank of brigadier-general, conferred upon him at the personal request of General P. H. Sheridan, for meritorious service performed under General Sheridan's personal observation. In 1867 Mr. Ives became a Wall Street man; in 1869 he was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1878 he was elected its president, and in the following year he was re-elected, being the first man who was ever elected to that office for two successive terms. He is reputed to be a millionaire several times over, and enjoys a social standing on a par with his financial reputation. He is a great admirer of art and a famous connoisseur of books, his library being without doubt the most valuable collection of ancient and rare books and manuscripts in this country. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Union League, the University, the Growler, and other clubs. He has always been more or less associated with large corporations, and at one period was permanently connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon and Transcontinental Railroad.

President Ives is unquestionably endowed by natural gifts and equipped by experience in large financial affairs for the position of a successful bank president. He is a creator of values—not a destroyer; he has never touched anything that did not prosper at his hands. His career shows that integrity is not incompatible with financial success, even in these degenerate days.

When Mr. Ives became president of the bank he, with several strong friends, purchased the majority of the stock, and he himself became the largest individual stockholder. It was then determined to reorganize the Western National. When he accepted the presidency of the bank he was promised the co-operation of a number of strong men, and felt certain of something more than ordinary success in the management of the institution with such men on the Board of Directors as Chauncey M. Depew, president New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy and head of the Whitney-Paine-Widener syndicate of millionaires, and Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the largest and richest corporation of its kind in the world. No doubt his expectations will be realized. Such names as these are a tower of strength, and the announcement that they had been elected and qualified as directors virtually caused the stock of the bank to rise in value considerably beyond par, and banished forever the black cloud that hovered over the institution at one period. The business alone which these men can control is enough to guarantee the success of the new bank. In publishing the news in Wall Street, Kierman's tape said:

"It is safe to say that three other men could not have been found in the country who combine to such an extent powerful political, financial, and social affiliations. The support of such men would be enough to gratify the ambition of any man and at the same time spur him to the utmost extent to warrant it. As Mr. Ives's (the new president) career has thus far been distinguished by energy and conservatism, it is fair to predict that under his management and with this support the Western National will become an important factor in the financial transactions of this city and the country at large."

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF FABRICS, PARASOLS, AND GLOVES.

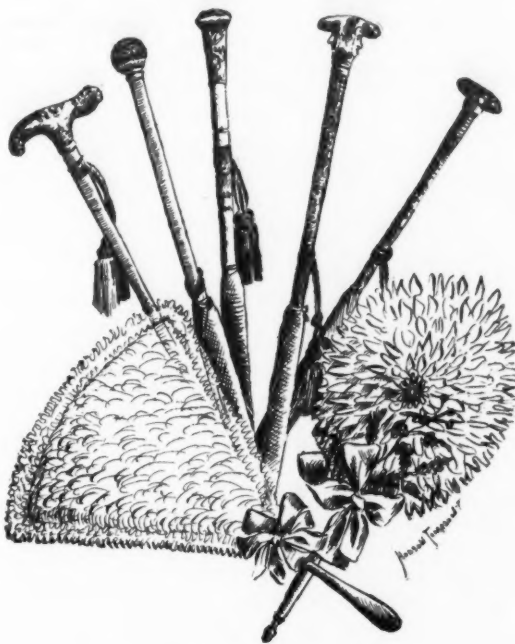
THE promenades and thoroughfares just now, on a sunny day, remind one most forcibly of Grandmother Hathaway's garden. And by taking a bird's-eye view one can fancy the hollyhocks and sun-flowers, sweet marjoram and larkspur as though fluttered by the breeze. Fashion at the present moment is sporting rather riotously in color, and few seasons have, as early as this, contributed as many charming tints. There are many neutrals, however, and among the choicest are cameo and mastic, with numerous shades of fawn and drab. The new greens include the various tints of moss, and dragon-green, much darker. A new crude green is known among importers as *gros vert*. Its intensity is most conspicuous, but in careful combination it becomes really attractive. A touch of it on a gown of black lace is most effective, as an offset to the innumerable blendings now in vogue.

The coming season will undoubtedly be marked as the reign of silk, and that variety, too, which is most cool and serviceable, and which comes from India, China, and Japan. Each receives its name from the district in which it is woven, and it requires an expert to distinguish one from the other. Those from India are considered the best by many importers, and perhaps are of the finest quality, as the warp and weft are always of exactly the same weight, while the warp of the Japanese silk is generally heavier than the weft. The best of the India silks are two dollars a yard, and are of wonderful durability. The colorings this season are really beautiful, and the designs are less prominent than last year's patterns, being small, conventionalized Oriental figures, or fine foliage sprays, on groundings of every shade. Velvet, lace, and floating ribbons are most appropriate garnitures for these cool gowns.

Speaking of cool gowns suggests warm sunshine, and warm sunshine suggests parasols, of which there never was yet such an infinitude of varieties. The short, neatly furled coaching parasol is becoming the constant companion of ladies bent upon shopping or traveling excursions, and forms a fitting finish to the fashionable, tailor-made costume of fine cheviot. Many of the handles are of the most costly variety, and a group of the finest is given in the illustration. There is also displayed an imported novelty which should have been named the "sunset cloud." The frame is plainly covered with surah, and then it is almost concealed by gathered frills of *chiffon*. These are placed down the ribs, around the lower edge, and also depend from the ribs on the inside. They are produced in white, rose, violet, and pale green, besides the deeper colors, and when displayed *en masse* they present all the tints and effects of a sunset sky.

The new gloves are dainty enough to inspire sonnets or incite war, but only an expert can tell whether they are made of Asiatic kid or the Paris rodent. The "Darlington Improved" is of the finest quality, and costs \$2.50 a pair; and the very ultra shade is a pure canary, with fine black stitching and black buttons. These are lovely to accompany a costume of black lace, with a bonnet of black lace and cowslips. Blue pearl is also

a new shade in light gloves, with self colored stitching. Driving-gloves for both ladies and gentlemen are made of heavy lisle with kid palms, and ladies riding-gauntlets are a combination of dog-skin and castor, while the new English walking-gloves have lapped seams and "spear points," and close with patent buttons.



LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES.

By permission of Darlington, Runk & Co., Philadelphia.

The handles pictured are exclusive designs from London, and are of the most elegant workmanship. Three of them have tops of Royal Dresden, while the others are finished in silver and alligator-skin. The fans are dainty conceits from Paris. The one at the left is a "garden" fan, made of silk tulle mounted on a frame, and bordered with a box pleating of the same. The space in the centre is filled with the flukes of ostrich feathers, and a bow of satin ribbon is tied on the handle. These fans are to be had in all pale colors to match summer toilettes. The chrysanthemum fan at the right of the picture has a metal frame covered with India silk, and upon one side the flower spray is mounted, and is generally sprinkled with the owner's favorite perfume.

The various styles of garments employed as wraps for the intermediate season are ever regarded with interest when spring settles slowly into summer, and at the present outlook broad-cloth jackets will be first in favor. One pretty shape is close fitting, made of a mastic shade of cloth, and has a single revers of velvet in a rich brown on the left front, while the right front shows horizontal loops of brown flat braid, placed a short distance apart. Collar and cuffs are trimmed correspondingly. As open jackets will be much worn by young ladies, blouses and masculine-looking shirts will accompany them. A favorite shape of the latter is the "Vassar" shirt, with standing collars and turn-down points, or turn-down rolling collars. They show linen fronts, both pleated, plain, and embroidered, and are also made of Madras, Oxford, and other fashionable fabrics. With a four-in-hand tie, and link cuff-buttons, the girl of to-day is thus well equipped as a fitting companion for her athletic brother.

ELLA STARR.

A REMARKABLE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

WE give on page 277 an illustration of the wonderful Electrical Exhibition which is now in progress at the Lenox Lyceum, New York City, in aid of the Women's Exchange. The exhibition includes every form of electrical appliance, and has been visited nightly by crowds of persons interested not only in the charity named, but in the uses to which electricity is now applied. Our picture represents the column which rises in the centre of the auditorium to a height of twenty-eight feet, being eight feet in diameter, and entwined by thousands of electric lights of many different colors. The top of the column is encircled by pearly white lamps, which are again surmounted by a fair white bower from which festoons of evergreens, in which are concealed numbers of tiny incandescent lights, are suspended over the heads of the crowds below and fastened to the surrounding galleries. We also show the electric railway. The display of woman's work and the picture gallery are on upper floors, while the telephone and phonographic exhibitions are in the annex. A large sum is likely to be realized in aid of the very deserving charity in behalf of which the exhibition is given. It is thought to be the best exhibition of electric lighting ever held, greatly exceeding that of the Paris Exposition.

[Monsignor Doane's article in last week's LESLIE'S should have been introduced by the following paragraph:]

To the Editor of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER:

The opening of Mr. Jay's article reminds me of Don Quixote's attack on the windmills. He sees Jesuits in everything. Then, again, he speaks of the Pope's letter suppressing the famous order as "ex-cathedra." But utterances "ex-cathedra" only concern matters of faith or morals, not of discipline. The legislation with regard to the sending of Catholic children to the Catholic schools comes from the bishops of the country, not the Jesuits, and is approved by the Pope. In Europe every one who believes in God, says his prayers, frequents the sacraments, goes to mass, and tries to keep the Commandments is called a Jesuit, man, woman, and child, as distinguished against an unbeliever, and so the word Jesuit has become a generic term. In that sense Mr. Jay, as a Protestant believer, would be regarded as a Jesuit, as one who believes and acts up to his lights.

PERSONAL.

HENRY M. STANLEY reached Brussels on the 19th ult., and was received with distinguished honors.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the composer, is hard at work upon the score of a grand opera, which is to be produced in London next November.

M. EIFFEL, the builder and projector of the famous Paris Exposition tower, has made a proposition to the directors of the Chicago World's Fair to erect another, 500 feet higher.

A WELL-TO-DO sheep raiser in Australia claims to be the "real" Sir Roger Tichborne, and has taken steps to oust Sir Henry Tichborne, the present incumbent of the title and estates.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, is said to be engaged to be married to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, a young lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y., grandson of Samuel J. May, a famous Abolitionist leader.

It is stated that ex-President Cleveland, who is suffering from an overgrowth of fat, having lately gained in weight at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month, has consented to place himself under the care of a specialist.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, died on the 19th inst., at the ripe age of eighty years. In his day he was a conspicuous figure in the politics of his State, and he was for a long time honorably identified with its more important patriotic, moral, and benevolent enterprises.

THE banquet to be given in honor of Henry M. Stanley by American residents of London will take place in the Portman Rooms on May 30th. John C. New, the United States Consul, will preside, in the absence of Minister Lincoln, who has been in retirement since the death of his son.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that General Butler "is bright as a dollar, as fat as butter, as rosy as a milkmaid, and his eye which used to be cocked is now as straight as a string. The scar from the surgical operation repairing his eyes is not to be seen twenty feet away, and his sight is now as good as that of any public man in the United States."

It is not only American girls who marry foreign princes. Here comes an announcement that a Canadian girl, Miss Ward, step-daughter of Alexander Cameron, a wealthy Toronto lawyer, is engaged to be wedded in June to Prince de Benyon Caraman, of France. Miss Ward is but seventeen years old, and will bring to her princely husband an income of nearly \$150,000 a year.

THE Empress of Austria is building herself a magnificent Pompeian palace at Corfu, which will have cost nearly half a million sterling by the time it is ready for occupation. It is on a charming site on the top of a steep hill, and is being constructed of marble brought from Carrara, while the interior is to be decorated with the rarest woods. The gardens will be laid out in terraces with fountains, and both the house and grounds are to be illuminated by electricity.

ACCORDING to the *Press* the wealthiest woman in Philadelphia is believed to be Mrs. Anna M. Powers, widow of Thomas H. Powers, who was during his lifetime, the head of the firm of Powers & Weightman. Mrs. Powers's possessions are variously estimated at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and the latter sum is believed to be nearer her actual wealth than the former. Much of her wealth is invested in real estate, and she owns row after row of houses in different sections of the city.

In his speech at the opening of the Prussian Diet, Chancellor von Caprivi expressed his undying belief in the future of Prussia and of the German Empire resting on Prussia's shoulders. The Emperor had said that his course would remain the same. The opening of a new era was, therefore, not to be expected, although a more harmonious popularity would be manifest among the members of the Diet. In conclusion, the Chancellor said he would allow the widest scope to practical criticism, and would adopt what was good, wherever it was found. The speech was received with general approval by the Chamber.

THE Government formally took control of the immigration business at the port of New York on the 19th of April, when Superintendent Weber personally welcomed the first immigrant who landed on American soil through the newly opened portal of the Barge Office. The home-seeker was a blond and very happy-looking native of Saxe-Weimar. He was accompanied by his wife and a dog. His happy expression changed to one betokening mingled bewilderment and joy when Colonel Weber gave him a five-dollar gold piece. It took several minutes to get him to understand that presenting gold pieces to immigrants was not a felicitous New World custom.

WHEN Lawrence Barrett, a year or two ago, excitedly announced from the stage that Edwin Booth had probably reached the end of his career, he little thought that his own career was so near its end. Mr. Booth has recovered, and is acting with all his old-time force and brilliancy, but Mr. Barrett is hopelessly afflicted with tumors, and it is feared may never again be able to appear on the stage. Recently Mr. Booth received a letter from Mr. Barrett, now in Europe, which communicates the fact so long dreaded, that the operation to which Mr. Barrett submitted last summer would not finally relieve him of the neck affliction for which it was undertaken as a last resort. It is said that the complaint has again manifested itself in enlargements in other parts of the body, the legs and arms being afflicted. One of the legs, Mr. Barrett states, is especially distorted with the tumors.

A ZANZIBAR dispatch announces the decease of "Rev." Alexander Mackay, whose name Stanley has linked with Livingstone and Moffat as among the most eminent missionaries who have labored in central Africa. He was not an ordained clergyman, although generally called "reverend," but was an enthusiastic lay worker. He was educated for an engineer, and was about forty years of age, and the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. He labored in Uganda for thirteen years, and underwent many vicissitudes, but never lost his courage. As a practical engineer there was nothing that he could not make with his hands, and the Waganda regarded him as endowed with a divine power of manufacture. It is an extraordinary point about him that there, in the heart of the Dark Continent, he kept himself abreast with the London reviews—which some kind friend sent him—and in his letters showed as complete a knowledge of modern thought as any London editor.

THE OUTSIDER.—GAMBLING IN NEW YORK. LITTLE POKER CLUBS.

AN altogether extraordinary amount of mystery surrounds the question of gambling in New York. One of the fraternity remarked some time since that there were only two kinds of gamblers all the world over; those who had money and those who were broke. He expressed tersely the two main divisions into which the giant crew of men who prey upon their neighbors is divided, but there are really many other branches beside these. A little light ought to be thrown upon one phase of gambling in New York which is not often spoken of. Everybody is familiar with the crack player, who is always on parade, and lives amid material gorgeousness. The broken sport is another specimen tolerably well known to the public, but the smooth, shrewd, and quiet men, who run the gambling-rooms especially designed to catch young men and boys of slender means, are the ones who earnestly hope to escape observation, but who do more harm than all the others combined. They call themselves business men, and their methods are strictly in line with those in vogue in most commercial houses to the extent that they systematize all the details of their work, and drag their nets with careful and thorough method. They wear no jewelry, are quiet, unostentatious, and industrious men. Without exception they are rich, and without question they are the worst lot of blackguards on earth.

To a large number of the population of New York City it is perfectly well known that gambling is going on at a heavier rate than ever before in the history of the town, except during the wild-cat period immediately following the war. To another portion of the community, however, the existence of gambling-houses is utterly unknown. The police declare with entertaining solemnity that there is no such thing as a gambling-house open in New York one week, and a few days later they raid a dozen or more houses, just to prove that they have spoken the truth. One sure evidence of the prosperity which is at present crowning the efforts of the gamblers is patent to any observing New-Yorker. A walk on upper Broadway at four o'clock in the afternoon gives abundant opportunity to an experienced eye for an accurate estimate of the condition of the fleecing business in New York.

Just now "the talent" is in clover. The New York gambler is a distinct and well-recognized type. Several hundred of the more important of them patronize the most expensive and fashionable tailor in town, and there is consequently a certain similarity in their clothes, as well as in their carriage, and in the entire absence of color from their faces. By these things all men may know them. They are a solemn, handsome, well built, and thoroughly composed-looking lot of men. They never appear on the street unless they are clean shaven and well dressed, and they usually smoke their after-breakfast cigar between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Occasionally a Western sport with a loud attire and a profusion of jewelry finds his way among the select crowd of New York "sporting men," as they always style themselves, but in the majority of instances even the sports from a distance take on the manners of the leaders in the profession who make their headquarters in the principal town of the country.

The crack gambler is not under consideration. His victim deserves his fate. Any man who habitually plays against the shrewd, pawky, adroit, composed, and experienced New York gambler deserves the dressing-down which he is sure to get. One would think that almost any one would realize the futility of playing what is technically known as another man's game, and doubtless there are plenty of men who go into a professional game with their eyes open to the fact that they are at a heavy disadvantage. No man who plays the cards for two or three hours once a week can expect to rank on even terms with the gambler who has played night and day steadily for twenty years, and watched the run of the cards with religious care. Many men of position and property play with gamblers because they like the excitement of the game, but do not care to play with their friends. A man of really very high position in the commercial world told me that he made it a point to play poker five or six times a season at a twenty-five dollar limit, or even a limitless game, with professionals.

"They are a little ahead of me," he said with a smile; "but they have earned their money. I am tolerably well acquainted, and yet I do not know any five gentlemen who are willing to play a big limit with me. If they do, and one of them gets hipped for a few thousand dollars, there will likely as not be a tremendous hue and cry over it. If anybody loses at any such game as that it is sure to be some good fellow who cannot afford the loss, and the men who win his money feel like thieves. In playing with a professional gambler, however, I find myself rubbing against polished wits, and it is an intellectual recreation that clears my brain for months. If I lose I fork over the money as a matter of course. If I win the banker passes it over to me precisely as though balancing an account in a Wall Street brokerage house. It is entirely a question of business. Nobody thinks of stock gambling among his friends, and there is no reason why the same theory should not be carried out with cards."

The pernicious feature of gambling in New York at present is the wide prevalence of small poker-rooms. A great many of these places are run by the same men. They are a source of endless evil. The establishments cannot be called gambling-houses pure and simple, because, as a rule, no table games, such as faro, roulette, or baccarat, are in sight. It is, however, always possible to get up a table game if enough men are on hand to make it profitable. The game, as a rule, is honest. There is no reason why it should not be, since the percentage in favor of the house is enormous. The influence of these small poker-rooms is so great that they succeeded in forcing the police to close out the pool-rooms a few weeks ago. They found that their patrons had got into the habit of buying cheap pools on the races at the winter tracks around New York, and this interfered materially with their receipts, so the pool-rooms were closed out, and the petty gamblers are in full swing in the poker-rooms. The favorite location of low-limit poker is on the avenues east and west of Broadway and between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets.

When first opening a game the proprietor rents the entire upper portion of a house, usually over a saloon or cigar store. Then he organizes a "club," elects officers, and files papers of incorporation. Having fitted up his quarters in a comfortable though not elaborate manner, he floods the neighboring saloons, cigar stores, and music halls with cards announcing that he has established a poker-room. Care is, of course, used in distributing these cards, and young men and striplings with a sporting tendency are sought out. The runner for the house is a constant *habitué* of the pool and billiard saloons, treats generously, and manages to get on friendly terms with all the young fellows who frequent the place. If the young men appear to have plenty of money they are sure to receive a card accompanied by an invitation to drink. An adjournment to the "house" is then in order, where the new-comer enters his name in a register, and he then becomes a full-fledged member of say "The Gladstone," "The Electric," or some other pretentiously named "club." Of course no one thinks of writing either his right name or address in one of these club registers, and frequently the younger patrons of the place pass under fictitious names whenever they attend a "meeting of the club." The limit is always very modest—usually fifty cents, and sometimes a dollar, but never more. These "clubs" are frequented by young clerks, mechanics, small tradesmen, young professional men, ward politicians, and low-priced gamblers, who never fail to quit the game whenever they are four or five dollars ahead. These latter gentry are always cautioned to "play on the square." Even then they lose, as a rule, on account of the "percentage" before alluded to. It works well for the house. For instance, with five players in the game every man chips in twenty-five cents to start the jackpot. One player has three jacks and opens the pot. Only one of the other draws cards against him. With a fifty-cent limit there would now be \$2.25 in the pot. The opener bets fifty cents and his opponent calls his hand. This would make the amount of money in the pot \$3.25, of which the winner has contributed \$1.25. There are thus three chips (value five cents each in a fifty-cent game) taken by the "kitty"—one when the pot is started, a second for three dollars or over, and a third for three of a kind, and in some "clubs" they rake off for aces up or better—while the net winnings of the opener amount to but \$1.85. This is not an extraordinary or supposititious instance, but a very frequent occurrence, for the game is played very "close," and a player never thinks of going in a jackpot with lower than the openers—a four straight or flush open at both ends. No one but a novice would dream of drawing to anything less. Bluffing is never indulged in. It is a "show down" game pure and simple, and there are none of the exciting elements which characterize the larger limits. "Nerve" is an unknown quantity. It is simply a question of who holds the best cards, and at the end of the play the "house" is the only winner around the table. Fifty dollars is an ordinary amount to find in the "kitty" of one table at the end of a night's play. There are usually two or more tables, and on Saturday nights late comers often have to wait hours before an opportunity to play is offered.

These little poker "clubs," or rooms, have developed many odd and often amusing characteristics among the players. In every walk of life it is inevitable that some man should come to the top, and in the realm of low-priced poker a comatose-looking gentleman, with a harrowed cast of features and an air of perennial dejection, has managed to drowsily reach the loftiest notch. He is known as the "Sleeper," and he never shows up at a game until twelve or one o'clock in the morning. About half an hour later he gives up trying to keep awake, and sits blinking in his chair until he is almost asleep. He picks up his cards as they are dealt to him in a mechanical manner, but unless it is an exceptionally strong hand he throws it down without the slightest hesitation, and goes to sleep again with clock-work regularity. Once in a while some one gives him a gentle dig in the side and tells him to wake up. He frequently does wake up, too, and when he does the other players wish he had not done so, for he never plays less than "threes," and almost invariably holds a better hand than his opponents. He usually wins ten or fifteen dollars, says he has earned a mechanic's day's wages, puts on his coat and hat, and goes contentedly home. He is the envy of all the players in these "clubs," but none of them are able to successfully imitate his tactics.

The long sitters—usually mere tyros at the game—never win anything. They may get ten or fifteen dollars ahead, but before they quit playing they are invariably losers, and as a rule their money is not worth ten cents on the dollar when they play in one of these "clubs." But the "house" is always very friendly and cordial to these players, and occasionally loans them five or ten dollars in order to keep them in the game. It is for their interest to do so, for one player dropping out often breaks up a game, as regular "members" never play with less than five nor more than six in the game. Whether it is by design or extraordinary luck, it is a fact that new players usually win small amounts for the first two or three sittings. It is probably luck, but the fascination of the game almost invariably makes them "fiends" for playing, and until all the money they have, and all they can beg, borrow, or steal, has been lost, they are regular attendants at the "meetings of the club," and are the recipients of cordial greetings and invitations to drink or smoke whenever they put in an appearance. And when they leave without a copper, late at night, they are again treated in the same excessively friendly manner. But they never win. It is the most pernicious phase of gambling in New York.

Beakely Hall

THE NEW SENATORS FROM MONTANA.

WILBER FISK SANDERS, first United States Senator elected from Montana, was born in Leon, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., May 2d, 1834. He received his education in this State, and taught school for a year or two. In 1854 he went to

Akron, O., where he studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Sidney Edgerton, afterward Governor of Montana. He was admitted to the Bar in 1856, and soon afterward began practicing with Governor Edgerton. When the war broke out he entered the service of the Union and remained in the field until 1863, when, owing to ill health, he resigned his commission and returned to Ohio, going soon after to Idaho, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the miners' convention held to take steps toward the organization of Montana Territory, and was one of the delegates to Alder Gulch to secure the co-operation of the citizens of that camp. Colonel Sanders then moved his family to Virginia City, where he established himself in his profession. In December, 1863, he prosecuted the desperado, George Ives, and by his courage and bravery secured the conviction and hanging of that notorious character. He assisted in the organization of the Vigilance Committee, and lent vigorous services to the cause of law and order until they had rid the country of desperados. How much Montana owes to Colonel Sanders in this regard can only be appreciated by men who lived through those troublesome times. He removed to Helena in October, 1868, and has resided there ever since, reaping wealth and honor in his profession, in which he stands to-day a recognized leader. He was a member of the Legislature for four years, and was the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress in 1864, 1867, 1880, and 1886, but was defeated by the Democratic nominee.

THOMAS C. POWER, one of the Senators just admitted to a seat in the Senate, was born near Dubuque, Iowa, May 22d, 1839, and is therefore fifty years of age. His early days were spent on a farm in the Buckeye State, where he also obtained his preparatory school training. Afterward he attended the Sinsinawa College, Wisconsin, fitting himself for the duties of surveyor and civil engineer. Abandoning his profession, he settled at Fort Benton in 1867, where he commenced business trading with the Indians, and in 1874 built the steamer *Benton*, the pioneer boat of the Missouri River, and ran her between Pittsburg and Fort Benton. He subsequently built other boats, and in 1878 he established a stage line from Helena to Benton, running it for four years. He has large stock interests in the State in cattle, mines, and some thirty mercantile companies; also a large business in the line of agricultural implements.

In 1883 Mr. Power was elected delegate at large to the first Constitutional Convention, and in 1888 he was one of the two delegates sent from Montana to the Republican National Convention. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State, but was defeated by his Democratic competitor.

WALL STREET.—THE SHORT INTEREST.

THE hope of Wall Street lies in the short interest; I mean so far as the bulls are concerned. I see plenty of signs that the short interest is growing. On every side I have heard the big and little men on Wall Street talking about the readiness with which money can be made on the short side of the market. This is an encouraging sign for the bulls, for at just such a time, when everybody wants to be a bear, the big bears are ready to turn bulls and send stocks up with a whirl.

As the money market settles down into an easy condition, and as we receive some gold from abroad—for it is bound to come before long, unless Englishmen have altogether abandoned the purchase of our securities—the upward movement of stocks will begin, and when it has once been gotten under headway, it will last. If it does not begin before the middle of June we need not expect a bull market, because then Wall Street will be subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, and the condition of stocks will depend upon the condition of the crops. Everybody knows that before the middle of June the weather indications and the probable size of the corn crop, and all that sort of thing which comes over the wires, affects the market.

The easiest way to start a bull market is to catch the shorts napping and compel them to cover, following up the advantage closely by putting up prices so that the bears themselves will by their eagerness to secure themselves from harm put the market out of their own reach. Thus far the bears have had the best management and leadership, and I have had a suspicion that Mr. Gould and some of his friends have quietly been baiting their hooks and dropping them for some big ones in the Street, and when they are caught and begin to squirm there will be music in the air.

The ups and downs of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have not reached their conclusion. Other suits are threatened against the Inman interest, and the combination he has sought to make with the present insiders may not relieve him entirely from trouble. Meanwhile, I again advise my readers to leave Tennessee Coal and Iron stocks severely alone. If they want a dividend, let them buy the preferred stock, or, better yet, if they want to make money and get a good investment and a reasonable one, let them buy the six-per-cent bonds which are selling at about par. They look to me to be exceedingly cheap.

Keep an eye on Baltimore and Ohio. It was pretty nearly wrecked under the Garrett management, and under the pressure Jay Gould brought to bear upon it because of young Robert Garrett's pigheadedness and obstinacy. However, it looks as if it were going up hill again. The net increase in its earnings during the past six months was over \$1,000,000, and it is being put in such a shape that before 1890 rolls past it will begin to be where it was in its better days. There was a time when it was a gilt-edged security, and I do not see why that time should not come again.

One of the best men on Wall Street said to me the other day, "Do you know why business is suffering? It is simply because the warm wave hurt it on all sides. The market was just rising when the warm wave set in and put an end to sales. The coal trade was ready to boom, and the warm wave put a stop, almost, to the consumption of coal. The iron business was booming, but that has suffered sympathetically. All this, followed by the 'grip,' which made men feel miserable and poor, broke up the promise of a speedy revival of business. These drawbacks have been felt a great deal less at the South than at the North, so that the Southern railroads are doing comparatively well and Southern trade is good, while Northern railroads are complaining; but if we have a favorable spring, with weather that sells goods, and



MONTANA.—HON. T. C. POWELL, U. S. SENATOR.
PHOTO BY LAWSON.

if Congress will pass a tariff bill, and Secretary Windom outline his financial policy, we can have good sailing and a bull market before the Fourth of July."

"Out of all this anti-monopoly feeling against the railroads in the West, good will eventually come," said an observing speculator to me yesterday. "Here is Iowa. It has been most oppressive in its action toward the railroads and most unfair in its legislation, but it now refuses to go a step farther. It wants railroads built, and nobody will build a mile of track in that State so long as the present condition of things exists; and yet," said the same gentleman, "while Iowa is just learning its lesson, other States, like Maryland and Ohio, are now beginning their fight against corporations. The law to tax corporations, and especially railroads, was seriously pushed in the Maryland House. One provision intended to tax the gross receipts of all the railway companies by charging eight-tenths of one per cent. on the first \$1,000 earned per mile, one and one-half per cent. on the second thousand, and two per cent. on all earnings over \$2,000 per mile. Just think what a tax like this would result in. It would ruin the railroads of that State or any other State."

What my friend says is true, and if he will turn his eyes to Nebraska he will find that there is the strongest kind of a fight going on there against all the railroads that enter the State. They are charged with putting an excessive tariff on grain. This is the charge, in fact, in all agricultural States like Nebraska. Those States have helped many of the railroads to land grants and voted bonds to aid them in their early days. The farmers, therefore, think that, inasmuch as the railroads were partly built by State and local aid, they should reduce charges whenever the times are hard and prices low. This sentiment is widespread, and is making itself felt in a manner that bodes no good to the railroads. I sometimes think that a fear of legislation in these strong anti-monopoly States is driving English and other conservative capital from Wall Street. The fact that all the great railroad men of the country have suggested that the salvation of the railways lies in the creation of a Trust, or close corporation, shows that they appreciate the alarming situation of affairs; and yet against this stands the fact that as local traffic increases—and it must increase at a rapid pace in all the Western States—the passenger business will do more for the railroads than freights. When railroads have such passenger and local business as the New York Central has, for instance, they can snap their fingers at through freights. They can get along without that. But it may take years to reach this favorable condition of affairs, and meanwhile the stockholders and bondholders must suffer.

Jasper

LIFE INSURANCE.—ITS PRODIGIOUS GROWTH.

SOME person has made calculations to show the amount of life-insurance business done in the United States. He has gathered only a part of the figures representing the reports rendered to State departments. From these it is found that the policies issued during 1889 amounted to \$800,000,000—that is, the insurance was for that figure, while the total amount of insurance outstanding at the close of the year was over \$3,000,000,000. This is an amount that surpasses comprehension, and yet when you divide it up among a population of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 persons it does not give a very heavy policy on the life of each. It shows, however, that the insurance business of the United States has surpassed all the expectations of its friends.

The most sanguine insurance men twenty years ago never expected to see a single insurance company with an outstanding insurance of over \$500,000,000, and yet the Equitable has over \$630,000,000, and the Mutual more than \$565,000,000. If anybody had said, twenty years ago, that the Equitable in a single year would write \$175,000,000 of new insurance he would have been laughed at, because that was more than the aggregate of any sound company then in existence. The times have changed. The people of the United States are thrifty. They are prudent. They take naturally to life insurance. Beyond all that, the life

insurance business has been exploited with such skill, such boundless resources, such extravagance, that every one has been tempted, even if unsolicited, to take out one or two policies.

Curiously enough, too, there is a fascination about the business, so that a man who has a policy in one company either wants to increase it or to hedge against the possibility of loss by taking out a policy in another company. More than that, a man who is in an assessment company, who began, perhaps, by taking a small policy in a fraternal association, shortly hungers to take out a policy in an old-line association, and the old-liners are burning to take a flyer in the best assessment companies; so the two systems are mutually helpful to each other, each the better and stronger because the other lives.

A little table recently shown me, giving a few figures regarding the great old-line companies which have outstanding insurance amounting to over \$100,000,000, is very interesting. Strangely enough, the old Connecticut Mutual, founded in 1846, and for many years, up to within a short time ago, considered to be the strongest and most invulnerable of all the old-line companies, made the worst showing. Its total outstanding insurance at the close of last year was only a little over \$151,000,000, or less than the new insurance for a single year of either the New York Life, the Mutual of New York, or the Equitable. While these three companies wrote out from \$151,000,000 to \$175,000,000 of new business during the year, the Connecticut Mutual, old as it is, and once with a superb reputation, wrote new business aggregating only \$9,245,000; less than any other in the list. The next lowest was the Aetna, of Connecticut, but this wrote out nearly three times the new business of the Connecticut Mutual.

The second table made a little better showing for the Connecticut Mutual. Its percentage of surplus to liability was ten and one-half per cent., which, however, is small compared with the twenty-seven of the Equitable, the seventeen of the New York Life, and the twenty of the Aetna. But there were only two others on the list as low as the Connecticut Mutual. One of these was the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, the percentage of which was eight per cent. As one reads the figures when they are presented in concrete form in reference to the large life insurance corporations, he does not wonder that they are inclined to extravagant management, and that their expenses constitute such a large percentage of their entire outgo. The time will come when these great insurance companies will be unwieldy, and it is already evident that closer management and greater supervision on the part of the State will be required. It is not surprising, considering the enormous amount of the assets of the great companies, that they seek to control, and do largely control, legislation.

It is not very often that an insurance company takes in a check for over \$500,000 for policies, but one big company in New York recently had this satisfaction, honor, or whatever you may call it. The insurance was that of a wealthy sugar refiner, and the policies were for himself and several members of his family. He said that it was a Christmas present. The policies were paid-up, and the premium was the largest ever paid at one time for life insurance. If rich men do this sort of thing, I do not wonder that men in humbler circumstances also think it prudent to look out for the future for themselves and their families.

There is a beneficent feature in life insurance that commends it to the consideration of every man. It is a misfortune that out of this circumstance advantage is taken by many who have organized what are called benevolent associations, the purpose of which is not to insure, but rather to furnish fat salaries for a few and in the end to absorb all that the subscribers have put in. A multitude of such schemes have been devised. I find new ones



MONTANA.—HON. WILBER F. SANDERS, U. S. SENATOR.—PHOTO BY BRADY.

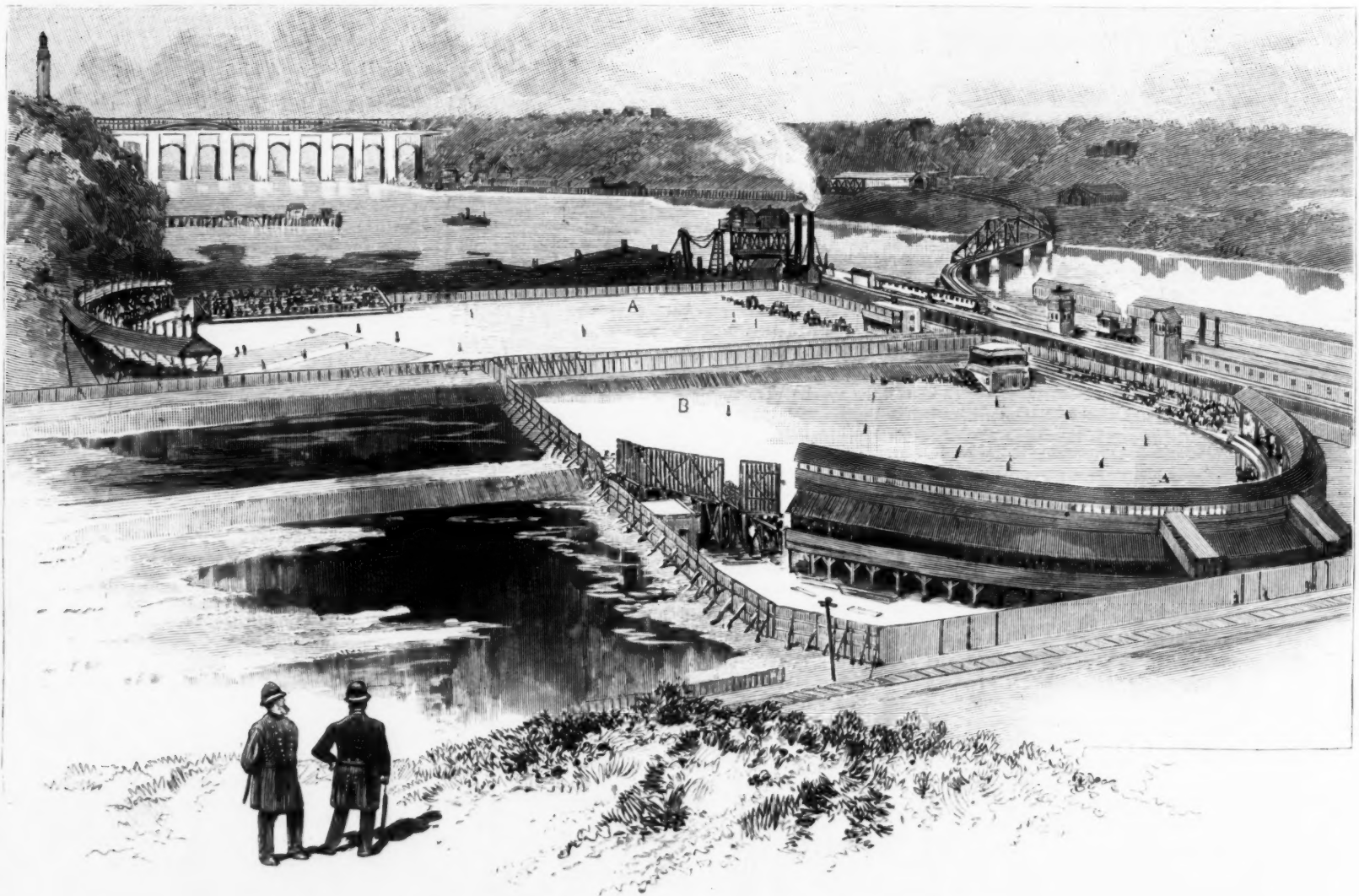
coming up every day, and I can only repeat to all of my readers that they should be on their guard against them.

I have a letter from the Massachusetts Benefit Association, or from its New York manager, who is certainly a gentleman with much enterprise and push in his make-up. He thinks "The Hermit" has done injustice to his association by his recent references. He says, "It is hardly fair for a great paper like LESLIE'S to print such an opinion without first getting at the real facts. There are 22,000 members depending upon the Massachusetts Benefit Association in case of death to the bread-winner, and a misrepresentation of facts might do great harm." All this may be true, but it does not answer the charges made against the Massachusetts Benefit Association. I simply ask these questions: Is it not true that one of the Insurance Examiners of this State has recommended a discontinuance of its business in this State? Is it not true that it has been in the habit of insuring large blocks of policies taken up from concerns that are on the eve of failure, or are already bankrupt? Is it not true that its last annual report shows that of its total of unpaid cases, the payment of policies in nearly fifteen per cent. of them was contested? I am very jealous of my reputation in this matter. I would not misrepresent this or any other institution willfully or knowingly. What I am after is facts, and if this association can give me anything that disproves what I have said, I would like to see it. I shall take a little time, of course, as I am in duty bound, to verify the statements it makes, and shall continue to let my light shine in dark places everywhere.

The Hermit.



DULL TIMES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MINING REGION.—[SEE PAGE 277.]



A. BROTHERHOOD PARK, GROUNDS OF THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE. B. THE NATIONAL LEAGUE GROUNDS.



A STRETCH BETWEEN INNINGS



A PEEP AT THE CRANKS

THE OPENING OF THE BASE-BALL WAR IN NEW YORK.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW GROUNDS OF THE RIVAL CLUBS.

[SEE PAGE 277.]



1. PHOTO BY R. G. MUDGE, SAN FRANCISCO. 2. PHOTO BY E. H. ROLLINS, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 3. PHOTO BY FRANK H. TAYLOR. 4. LOG-ROLLING AT COMSTOCK MILL, ALPENA, MICH., PHOTO BY WILLIAM BOULTON. 5. A BOOM IN SOUTH STREET, N. Y., PHOTO BY D. K. YOUNG. 6. PHOTO BY A. H. RAFF, CLIFTON, S. I.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY, ANNEXATION, AND INDEPENDENCE.

A VARIETY of circumstances have of late years combined to direct the attention of the people of the United States toward Canada. The completion of the Intercolonial and Pacific Railroads, giving uninterrupted communication from ocean to ocean, and the opening of the Northwest, with the discovery of its immense agricultural, mining, and other possibilities, have given us a more correct notion of the extent, resources, and importance than we ever had before of the vast region north of the international line. Other circumstances of a rather unpleasant nature have also drawn the attention of the people of this country to our Canadian neighbors. The vexatious disputes and annoyances connected with the fisheries have led many thinking men and lovers of peace in both countries to inquire if there is not a possibility of getting rid of the chronic difficulties that threaten the future peaceful relations of two great kindred nations.

In furtherance of this aim, and to insure freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, a bill introduced by the Hon. B. Butterworth is now before Congress. It may be proper to state that the present bill will prove less objectionable to Canadians than that of Hon. R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, adopted by the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress, but disapproved of by the Senate. Mr. Butterworth's bill, while securing unrestricted reciprocity between this country and Canada, will leave the latter country the power of regulating its tariff with all other foreign nations, provision, however, being made against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other without payment of duty. Mr. Hitt's bill would secure a uniform revenue system, internal taxes to be collected, and import duties to be imposed for both countries, and would render it necessary that the tariff for Canada should be regulated at Washington. As this measure could scarcely fail to be more satisfactory to the people of the United States than Mr. Butterworth's, it is not probable that the latter will become law, since it would secure a renewal of the conditions existing under the Reciprocity Treaty terminated by our Government in 1865.

Some time ago a bill having almost identical provisions with that of Mr. Butterworth's was introduced into the Dominion Parliament, and was rejected by a large majority. The Liberal party in Canada, however, is committed to the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and in the event of success at the polls, will doubtless take immediate action toward securing a free interchange of commodities between the two countries. What their chances of success are with the electorate it is difficult to determine. There is a great deal of enthusiasm among the farmers of Ontario in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, but how much of this is owing to party political attachment, it is not easy to divine. Out of thirty farmers' unions that recently discussed this subject, all but two decided in its favor. In the cities generally, the people are opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, and the merchants and manufacturers almost entirely so all over the Dominion. However, as this projected measure has now a well-recognized political complexion, it is safe to assume that men of decided views will vote with their respective parties, leaving the issue to be determined by those of greater independence, who do not permit partisan considerations to influence them against any policy they may deem promotive of good to their country.

I lately conversed with Canadian statesmen and other leaders of public opinion in Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada on the subject of unrestricted reciprocity and other pregnant topics affecting the destiny of that country, and though the opinions elicited varied more widely than their politics, they all, with but few exceptions, seemed to be determined to maintain the *status quo*, and would discard even unrestricted reciprocity if it threatened a dissolution of the bond uniting Canada with the mother country.

Sir John A. Macdonald of course declared himself opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, which he designated as the "Liberal fad," and only commercial union under an *alias*. He is also opposed to independence, would almost prefer annexation, and remarked that independence for Canada would in her case "be enacting the tragedy of the wolf and the lamb—the Americans would gobble us up." He added further that Canada had all the freedom now she could use or desire, and was permitted to exercise all the functions of an independent nation without having any of its responsibilities. The veteran Premier is not less decidedly opposed to imperial federation, though this rather visionary scheme is proving very seductive to other Canadians of a less practical and statesmanlike turn of mind.

Mr. Laurier, the French-Canadian leader of the Liberal party, while strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, is much more in favor of Canadian independence than annexation, but for the present prefers the maintenance of the British connection intact. Mr. Laurier's compatriots and the Catholic hierarchy in Province Quebec, though having differences among themselves as to reciprocal trade with the United States, are almost unanimous in their opposition to annexation, and in the event of any change taking place in the political affiliations of Canada, would desire that it should become independent.

There are now in the Canadian Parliament, composed of 215 members, but two avowed annexationists, I. V. Ellis, of New Brunswick, and Mr. Choquette, of Montmagne, Province Quebec. Not long ago the former wrote, "Nothing could be more unfortunate for Canada than her British connection. Union with the United States would very readily remedy our present evils;" and still more recently Mr. Choquette said, "I would vote for annexation to-morrow if it came before the House." Both these members, however, voted for the address of loyalty to the Queen, which was carried without a dissenting vote in the Canadian Parliament a short time ago. There may be others in the Dominion Legislature who would favor annexation were it not obvious to them that such an avowal would end their public career. No man in Canada at present would venture to solicit the suffrages of any constituency as an annexationist, or even as an advocate of Canadian independence.

Such a document as the Montreal manifesto for annexation with the United States of 1846, which was signed by many of the leading men in Canada, would not perhaps receive the endorsement of any well-known public man in Canada to-day. The

reason of this change of sentiment is obvious. At that time the Colonial Government of Canada was in its state of transition and trammelled by the foreign office in Downing Street. Now the condition of things in that relation has changed altogether for the better, and the Dominion is to all intents and purposes a political autonomy, with as great a degree of freedom as its people desire or can use.

He, however, has read the page of history to little profit, who concludes from all this that any great degree of permanency attaches to the present political institutions of Canada. Those who risked property and life in suppressing the Canadian rebellion of 1837 were among the first to sign the Montreal manifesto of annexation in 1846, when aggrieved by the action of the Queen's representative; and a few years before the Revolution in this country no apparent diminution of loyal attachment to England gave warning of the vast changes impending.

A consideration of existing conditions in Canada would be very incomplete which left out of view a recognition of the asperity of feeling and dissatisfaction occasioned among Protestants generally by the large money grant made to the Jesuits by the Mercier Government of Quebec. Many in the Province of Ontario, and elsewhere throughout Canada, see no way of escape from Jesuit influence, and the dominancy of the French race and the Catholic hierarchy in Canadian politics, except through annexation. Few, however, would be prepared to go quite so far to obtain redress from existing grievances, and to oppose the French and the hierarchy in Parliament would be futile, as no party could hope to retain the reins of government for a day if opposed by them, unless in the event of a coalition on strictly religious, national, and unpartisan lines. N. MACDONALD.

COMMODORE THOMAS H. LOOKER.

THE NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL THOMAS H. LOOKER, United States Navy, was born November 23d, 1829, in Ohio. His father, James H. Looker, was one of the founders of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and also of the Cincinnati *Republican*, two of the foremost newspapers of the country. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were also leading men in shaping public affairs in the young and growing West. Young Looker was educated at the public and private schools in Cincinnati and by private tutors, and also partly at the United States Naval Academy. He was appointed midshipman in the navy on the 6th of November, 1846, and soon left that institution for service in the Mexican War, throughout the whole of which he served with credit, receiving special commendation from his commanding offi-



OHIO.—THOMAS H. LOOKER, THE NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. NAVY.—PHOTO BY BELL.

cers. Hard and trying service invited repeated attacks of yellow and tanager fevers, resulting in protracted chronic illness, and finally in his resignation, November 24th, 1852. He next entered the service in the United States Coast Survey, being appointed thereto by Professor Bache, the Superintendent. While thus employed, and with a good record, he was on the 31st of August, 1853, appointed a purser in the navy, because of his Mexican War service and his enforced resignation by reason of disease incident to the line of duty. He has served with credit and honor in the Pay Corps of the navy continuously ever since, thus serving nearly forty-three years in both the line and staff corps of the navy. He was at one time assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and has filled all the higher posts in his own corps with general approbation, latterly being the General Inspector of the Pay Corps. He was attached to the Gulf and the North Atlantic Blockading Squadrons during the Rebellion, rendering varied and efficient service.

DEL RIO, TEXAS—A RICH STRIKE.

DEL RIO, Texas, is attracting the attention of Eastern capitalists in consequence of the discovery of most valuable ochre mines. The latter are located within 300 yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from which a switch will be built at once to the mines to be followed immediately by active operations. The ochre is of the finest quality of Indian red ever discovered. The vein now in sight is eighteen feet thick. Already there are excellent indications of coal, and it is confidently expected that gas will also be found when boring operations begin. Western Texas

is as yet nearly wholly undeveloped, and hence offers maximum returns on a minimum investment.

Del Rio, 171 miles west of San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the county-seat of Val Verde County, the end of a railroad division, with round-house and shops, and by far the most important point on said railroad between San Antonio and El Paso. It excels in pure water, rich soil, and salubrious climate. It is the natural nucleus for the finest fruit, vegetable, and agricultural section in the country, the field products maturing here also much earlier than elsewhere. Within a radius of forty miles eight clear and pure, never-failing running rivers preclude the possibility of drought.

THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE edifice erected by the Manhattan Athletic Club on the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, at a cost of \$650,000, is undoubtedly one of the finest club-houses in the world. The façade of the building is imposing, and the general architectural design of the Renaissance period, dashed with a little flamboyant Gothic. The building is absolutely fire-proof and six stories high, with a roof-garden which is covered by a high, peaked roof of Spanish tiling. The frontage is 125 feet 10 inches on Madison Avenue, 115 feet in depth on Forty-fifth Street, and 125 feet in depth on the southerly side.

The sub-basement on the Forty-fifth Street side is taken up by the boiler and engine rooms, electro-dynamo, which furnishes electricity for the 2,500 lights of the building, and the large pump, which will draw the water from the artesian well at the rate of 100 gallons a minute for the use of the building except drinking.

From the engine-room a flight of stairs leads to the basement, in the rear of which are eight regulation-sized bowling-alleys. On the Forty-fifth Street side is the *café* and lounging-place for bowlers. These alleys are so constructed that between each of them are platforms which will seat, during match games, a large number of spectators. In front, and separated from the bowling-alleys by a solid wall, is the swimming-bath, which runs parallel with Madison Avenue, and is 100 feet long by 21 feet wide. This superb plunge bath is 8 feet deep at one end, gradually decreasing until it reaches the depth of 5½ feet at the opposite end. Here, also, are a large number of dressing-rooms and several rubbing-rooms. On the south side of the building, back of the swimming-bath, are the Russian and Turkish baths, where the most improved system of bathing can be had, and at the north end of the swimming-bath, directly in front of the bathing-master's office, is a lounging space for bathers, and through a back door of that is the room of the shooting-gallery. This room is underneath the sidewalk, and has a magnificent range 125 feet long, with all the modern improvements and conveniences.

The floor above is the parlor floor. Entering the building from Madison Avenue, the reception-room is reached. In the rear are the offices of the club and the manager's room, an Otis elevator capable of carrying 15,000 pounds, the grand staircase, *café*, and grill-room. On the right of the entrance is the parlor, 62½ feet long by 38 feet wide, with five windows 6 feet wide looking out on Madison Avenue. In the rear of the parlor is the large smoking and lounging hall, at the southerly end of which is the hat and coat room. In the rear of that is the billiard-room, with twelve standard-sized billiard and pool tables.

At the extreme south of the building, on Madison Avenue, is the private entrance to the concert-hall, which is on the second floor. In the rear of this entrance, and approached only through the club proper, are toilet-rooms, barber-shops, and back of this the bar-room, which has an entrance directly into the billiard-room. The concert-hall has a seating capacity of 1,500. The length of the hall is 107 feet 6 inches by 62 feet, with a stage 38 feet 10 inches by 24 feet, with dressing-rooms and proscenium boxes on either side, and a balcony on the Madison Avenue end. In the rear of the stage is an iron stairway leading to Forty-fifth Street.

On the floor with the concert-room are the reading-rooms, on the Madison Avenue corner, the writing-room in the rear of these, and the governors' room and the card-room in the rear of the staircase on the Forty-fifth Street side. On the same floor are the ladies' parlor and toilet-room, with two large parlors in the rear, and pantry for those wishing refreshments during the entertainments. This hall is expected to net a large revenue for the club, and is separated from or opened into the club by large folding-doors. The intermediate floor contains eighteen large sleeping-apartments and also the gentlemen's smoking-room, in the rear of which are the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms for the use of those occupying the concert-hall.

The third floor contains the gymnasium, 100 feet by 97 feet 4 inches. It will be fitted up with all the modern apparatus, and will be unquestionably the finest gymnasium in the United States. On the south side of this room is the boxing-room, with lounging-rooms, locker-rooms, dressing-rooms, a drying-room, and three needle-baths. The running-track on this floor is 10 feet wide, and 14 laps to the mile. It is 12½ feet above the floor of the gymnasium, and it is 10 feet from the running-track to the ceiling. On the south of the running-track is the fencing-room, 29 feet 7 inches by 25 feet. Over the gymnasium is a skylight 40 by 50 feet.

On the floor above the gymnasium are the dining-hall and private dining-rooms. The main dining-hall is 63 by 31 feet, and the private dining-rooms at either end will be so arranged that they can be used for small parties or thrown open and become part of the main hall. Ascending the staircase and arriving at the top, we enter an inclosed room which takes us to the roof-garden, which is surrounded and covered by a large peaked roof of iron construction, covered with old-fashioned tiling. In the rear of the building is the alley 10 feet wide, covered by perforated iron covering, underneath which is the bicycle-room, with a capacity of holding 150 bicycles.

The entire interior of the building will be fitted up in the most sumptuous and artistic manner, and the various rooms will be arranged to correspond with the general magnificence of the interior.

The *café* and grill-room will seat 250 people, and overlooks the billiard-room. Everything will be of the highest order of excellence, and the dining service will be of the finest quality. The kitchen will be furnished with all modern appliances, and



NEW YORK CITY.—GEORGE W. CARR, PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

presided over by a celebrated *chef*. In short, the governors of the club aim to make the club-house so attractive that the members will be eager to avail themselves of the many advantages afforded. The club-house will be opened during the coming summer or early fall.

The establishing of this club-house is due to the energetic efforts of a few members, headed by the president, Mr. George W. Carr, a well-known lawyer of this city, a graduate of Brown University and Columbia Law School. The club was originally founded in 1877, when he was elected its president, and has been re-elected every succeeding year. The club originally started with thirty-five members, and has to-day over 1,300, with applications for new memberships coming in at the rate of about fifty a week. The limit of membership is 2,000 active members. But the club has recently inaugurated a life membership not to exceed 300 members, the first 150 to pay \$300, and the second 150 to pay \$500, and \$50 additional for new members. Already fifty applications have been made for life membership. The honorary membership consists of persons of distinction, and life membership is also conferred on members who have won championships in England and America.

The present quarters of the Manhattan Athletic Club are at No. 524 Fifth Avenue, and an out-of-town club-house is in serious contemplation.

The Building Committee consists of W. J. Swan, chairman; Walton Storm, Warren Sage, and George W. Carr. The Board of Governors consists of the above-named gentlemen and C. C. Hughes, Charles Gerlach, C. M. Britton, F. A. Ware, H. A. Appellius, S. J. Cornell, and R. Bleecker Rathbone, the latter being the chairman of the House Committee. The President of the club is Mr. George W. Carr; Secretary, C. C. Hughes; Treasurer, Walton Storm. The architect is Mr. P. J. Lauritzen.

PRIZES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO encourage the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$100 photographic camera of the finest make, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work, done solely by himself or herself, from the time of making the exposure or negative to the mounting and finishing of the photograph.

And a second prize of a \$100 camera, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of work, the exposure or negative of which has been made solely by himself or herself, and the developing and mounting by others.

A third prize of a No. 4 "Kodak," valued at \$50, to the next most perfect specimen of work that may be sent us, whether made wholly by the contestant himself from the taking of the exposure, or whether made with the assistance of others in developing and mounting, etc.

The specimens may be landscapes, figure subjects, machinery, etc. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. The prize-winner will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first contest will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs, who may send as many specimens of their work as they choose. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to

ARKELL & HARRISON,

"Photograph Contest," JUDGE Building, New York.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The contest will close August 1st, 1890, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as possible.

No restriction is made as to the number of photos sent in by any one contestant, nor as to the date or time of taking them, excepting that they must all be received before August 1st next.

The photos must be sent in mounted and finished complete. Negatives merely will not be admissible.

The size of the photo entered can be as large or as small as the judgment of the contestant may dictate.

The subject of the photo sent in in competition may be either scenery, figures animate or inanimate, architecture, exterior or interior views, or any object which the contestant may choose.

The contestant must write his or her name and address, age, the date of taking the picture, the title, and a short description of same on back of the photograph. Also state thereon whether printed and finished complete by himself or with the assistance of others.

In sending entries for the contest, besides the date when the pictures were taken and the description of the subjects, any other facts of interest regarding them should be given. This latter can be sent in on a separate sheet of paper.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE River and Harbor bill, as reported to the House of Representatives, appropriates the sum of \$20,901,500.

THE American riflemen who propose to visit Germany next June will have a big reception in Berlin and other points.

THE "grip" has reached Tien-Tsin, China, where half the population were, at last accounts, suffering from the disorder.

THE Prohibitionists of Tennessee propose to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to run candidates for Congress in all the districts.

It is said in Paris that a new Panama Canal company will be formed after the report of the Commission that examined the canal works is issued.

THE total emigration to Canada from Great Britain during 1889 was 38,132, being nearly 11,000 less than in the previous year. Of these 22,475 were English immigrants.

THE Senate has passed the World's Fair bill with an amendment providing for a naval review in New York Harbor in April, 1893, in which foreign nations are to be invited to participate.

A LETTER from Rio de Janeiro says that the discontent among the military is growing, and that placards bearing the words, "Down with the Dictatorship," were posted throughout the city.

THE Oregon Republicans have nominated D. P. Thompson, a banker of Portland, for Governor, on a platform favoring the adoption of the Australian ballot system, the McKinley Tariff bill, and free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In a recent after-dinner speech at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Henry Villard said that within the next four years the Northern Pacific Railway Company will expend over \$50,000,000 in the Northwest, chiefly in Montana and Washington, and at the end of that time will own 3,500 miles of main line fully equipped.

THE budget of Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the House of Commons a week or so since, shows that the gross revenue from alcoholic beverages was \$146,325,000, which, Mr. Goschen said, showed a universal rush for strong drink. The national debt was reduced \$41,475,000 during 1889.

ACCORDING to a census just taken, there are 450 white persons, including a few women, now living in the Congo Free State. Among the white residents 175 are Belgians, forty-five are English, and only eighteen, chiefly missionaries, are Americans. When Stanley, eleven years ago, began his work on the river there were only about fifty white men there, all on the lower river, while now nearly a hundred whites live at and above Leopoldville on Stanley Pool.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a ballot-reform law. Besides the Australian feature, a non-partisan State Board of Election, with supervisory powers over non-partisan county boards, is created. Ballots containing the names of all candidates are to be distributed by the county boards and official ballots only are to be counted by the canvassers. Electors are to be furnished tickets after entering booths prepared for them, where they can mark their tickets unobserved and without interference.

THE members of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Canadian societies in Chicago have taken strong ground in opposition to clerical meddling with the public-school system. The victory of the opponents of the Bennett law in Milwaukee and the attitude of the Roman Catholics and Lutherans toward compulsory education in Illinois seem to have brought matters to a head, and within a short time there will be a convention of about 400 members of the societies named, with full power to form an independent political party and to draw up a platform.

THE new Tariff bill, as reported to the House of Representatives, will, it is believed, reduce the revenues \$71,000,000, of which \$55,000,000 is effected by the abolition of the sugar duty, and \$10,000,000 by the reduction in internal revenue taxes. The transfer of thirty-seven articles or classes of articles to the free list will cut off \$6,096,971 of revenue. In the bill, as reported, hides are left on the free list, and all sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard and molasses are also put upon the free list, with a bounty of two cents per pound to home producers.

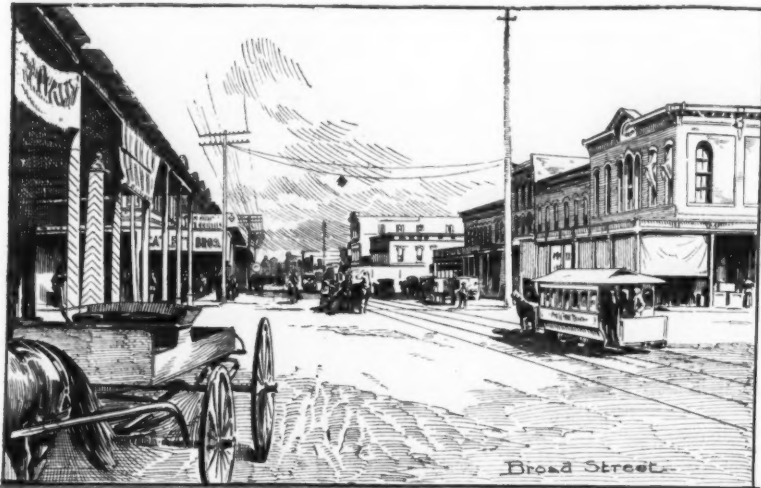
A PHARMACY bill passed by the Iowa Legislature at its recent session contains a provision that is likely to practically nullify the prohibitory law of the State. It confers upon physicians the right to dispense liquor, and places upon them no restraint whatever. They do not need a permit, like the druggists, nor is there any supervision of their manner of prescribing in the sales they make. There are about 5,000 doctors in the State, and the demand for diplomas is likely to increase to an unprecedented extent, as the field for the exercise of dispensary talent opened out by this latest freak of legislation comes to be understood.

THE substitute Ballot-reform bill submitted to the New York Assembly by Mr. Saxton is designed to meet the objections urged by Governor Hill to the bill he has already vetoed. The exclusively official ballot is retained. The principal changes are three in number: Minority choice of election officers is eliminated; illiterate voters (and others, if they choose) will be allowed to take into the election-booth a "paster ballot" prepared beforehand, which may be pasted over the official ballot; the "blanket" ballot is abandoned, and each voter will receive as many separate tickets as there would have been columns on the blanket ballot.

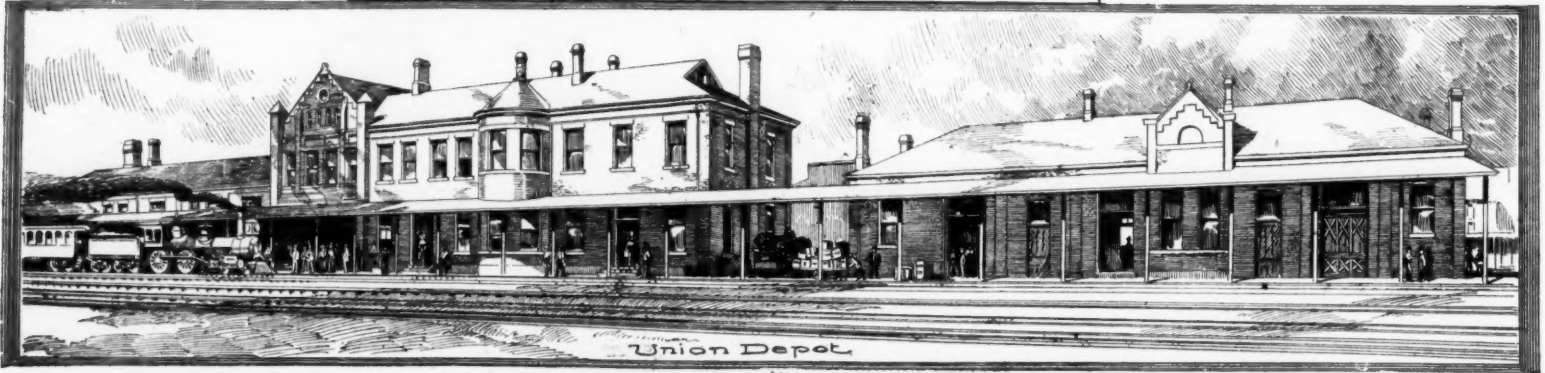
THE success of the Pennsylvania High-license law in reducing the number of saloons in Philadelphia has exceeded the anticipations of even its most enthusiastic advocates. In 1888, when the law went into operation, the License Court granted 1,347 licenses, which was a very large reduction of the previous number. In 1889 the number fell to 1,204, and this year it has fallen still further to 1,173. Compare these figures with the records of March, 1887, when there were 5,773 licensed saloons in that city. In the other cities and towns of the State the same results are shown. In Fayette County, out of sixty applications, only twenty-five were granted. The success of high license in Philadelphia, especially, has attracted attention far and wide; but the law has been wisely and honestly administered, and this is an important element of the success.



NEW YORK CITY.—MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB, CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET.



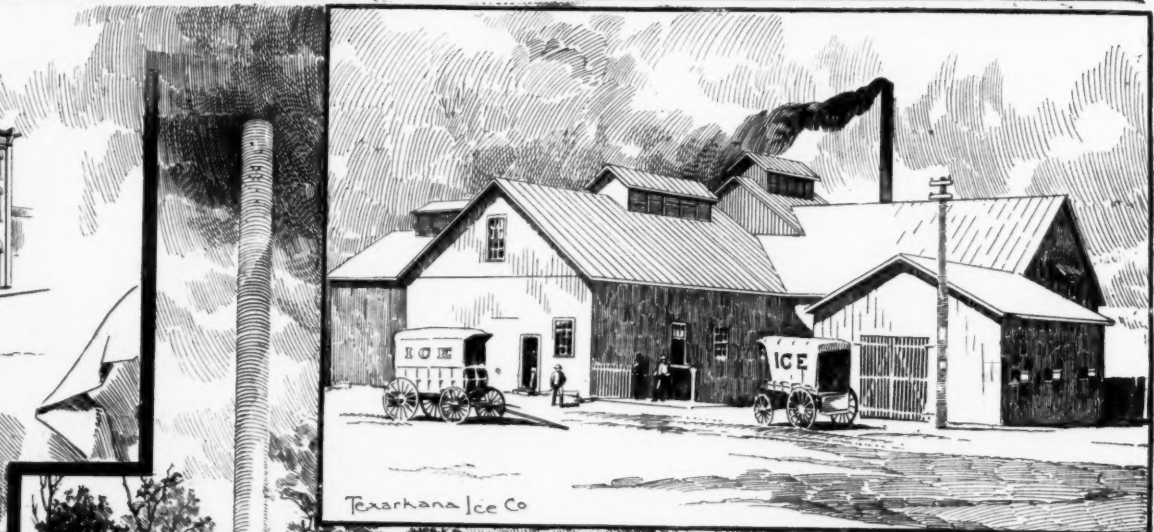
Res. of W.A. Kelsey



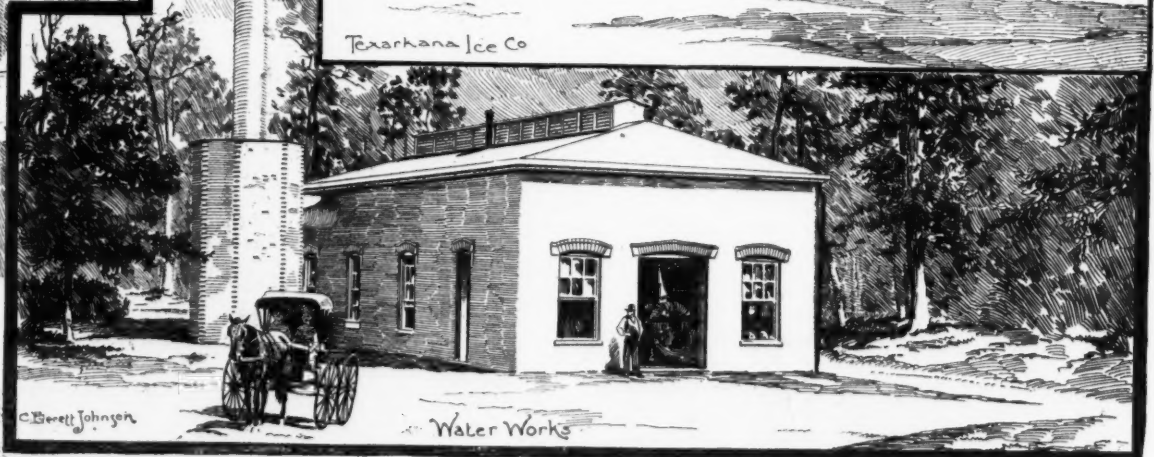
Union Depot



Cosmopolitan Hotel



Texarkana Ice Co



Water Works



Huckins House



Benefield Hotel



O.P. TAYLOR
REAL ESTATE

THE CITY OF TEXARKANA.

THE shrewd business man, or the thoughtful home-seeker from the East, passing through this section of country sixteen years ago, when a pine forest untouched covered the present site of Texarkana, might have discerned that here would soon be the site of a flourishing city, but even those to whom the prophetic eye was given could not have foreseen that in so short a time it would be what it now is, a live, bustling city of from 12,000 to 15,000 people, with eight railways completed and several others in process of building, or in contemplation, with twenty miles of graded streets, with two excellent systems of water-works, of 6,000,000 gallons capacity daily, with its gaslights, with its two electric-light systems—are and incandescent—with four miles of street railway in operation and four additional miles in process of construction. The city occupying, as it does, a territory in two States, it is a double county-seat, the seat also of the United States Court, and has every prospect of becoming a centre of 50,000 population.

These two cities, Texarkana, Ark., the county-seat of Miller County, and Texarkana, Tex., the county-seat of Bowen County, which in name and purpose are one—for the two cities are designated at home only as the "east side" and the "west side,"—are situated on the line between the States of Texas and Arkansas, about twenty-five miles from the northeast corner of Louisiana and the southeast corner of Indian Territory. State Line Avenue, the dividing street, is but an imaginary line, as one passes through the streets from east to west, from one State into the other. The geographical situation of the city has especially fitted it as the gateway to the large territory southwest of it, and makes it necessarily a large and permanent trade centre. Red River and Sulphur River, parallel streams, running west for nearly one hundred miles, from twenty-five to thirty-five miles apart, turn suddenly to the south in a graceful curve, inclosing Miller County, Ark., nearly to the Texas line, while the Sulphur River, bounding Bowen County, Texas, sweeps around the south line out of the State, across the south end of Miller County, where it empties into the Red River. This area between the two streams is a level plateau from ten to twenty-five miles wide, with an elevation of from 600 to 700 feet above the sea-level, and from 200 to 300 feet above the river. This plateau is bordered with the bottom-lands from five to ten miles wide which form the valleys of the rivers, the whole forming a peninsula. At the apex of this plateau, and nearly at its highest point, is located this twin-city, Texarkana. The larger part of this area of excellent land, than which for depth of soil and fertility there is none better, is at present a forest, with nearly all kinds of hard and soft timber, which will furnish the needs of a city of 100,000 people. A bale of cotton, or from sixty to eighty bushels of corn, is an average yield per acre from these fruitful lands. The output of lumber here, which is now estimated at 250,000,000 feet per annum, is principally pine, leaving the hard woods as yet almost untouched. Its pre-eminence as a lumber centre already attained is but a fair indication of its importance in this respect, for its untouched billions of feet will supply the hundreds of mills in its section for many years to come.

The climate of a territory necessarily has much to do with its rapid growth and the comfort of its residents. In this respect much can be claimed for this delightful location. With a temperature that rarely if ever reaches zero in the winter, and almost as rarely touches the nineties in the summer; with the cool breezes of the Gulf as evening approaches, so cool, usually, that one needs the covering of a good blanket almost every night; where sunstrokes are almost unknown; where a snow-storm is rarely if ever seen; where roses and geraniums are in full blossom in February, surely we can say the climate is delightful, and it is not a surprise that, with its many other advantages, this is proving a strong attraction to those who have lived farther north, where six months of the year is either late fall, mid-winter, or blustering spring. The price of land in this vicinity is still nominal; some of the best lands can be bought to-day at from \$1 to \$5 per acre, and one can live at half the expense necessary in the frozen regions of the North. Crops here have always been sure, the regular rain-fall being from sixty-five to seventy-five inches, and have been as regular as in Ohio, Illinois, or Indiana.

Stock live in the bottoms without extra feeding or housing, and come out in the spring fat enough for the shambles. Arkansas has taken the highest premiums on fruit at New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston, Kansas City, San Francisco, and Paris expositions; and no part of the State is better adapted to its culture than this section.

This city, growing into its present importance so rapidly, is necessarily cosmopolitan. Residents of every State and Territory in the Union and foreigners from abroad are its wide-awake "hustlers" and promoters. But in this jostling of men of all political creeds and ideas it is a recognized privilege that each and every one shall have his right of citizenship and his privilege to defend his faith. The city, like all other enterprising and fast-growing cities, has its vices. All new towns have them, but as a rule this will bear favorable comparison with many an older city, where society has settled questions of morals and good behavior.

Texas has now the most magnificent educational resources, by its wise provision at an early day, of any State in the Union, and will ultimately be able to give a collegiate education to all of her sons and daughters absolutely free to those who can attain to a high grade of scholarship. Arkansas pays more per capita for educational purposes than any other State in the Union. Both of these States have an effective free school system, while this city has her graded schools, with excellent brick buildings, and two colleges.

The present make-up of the officers in the two counties shows that the political parties are about equally divided. For example, in Miller County, two years ago, all positions were filled by Republicans. Last year the Democratic party was successful, and the officials are to-day all Democratic, while on the Arkansas side of the city two Republicans, one Independent, and two Democrats govern the city's interests. On the Texas side three Republicans and three Democrats are the governing power.

A healthy religious sentiment governs this city. Every denomination, almost, is represented here, owning property estimated to be worth \$80,000, and with a membership of nearly 2,000.

Three large brick hotels, besides many smaller ones, welcome the transient, or make a home for the traveler.

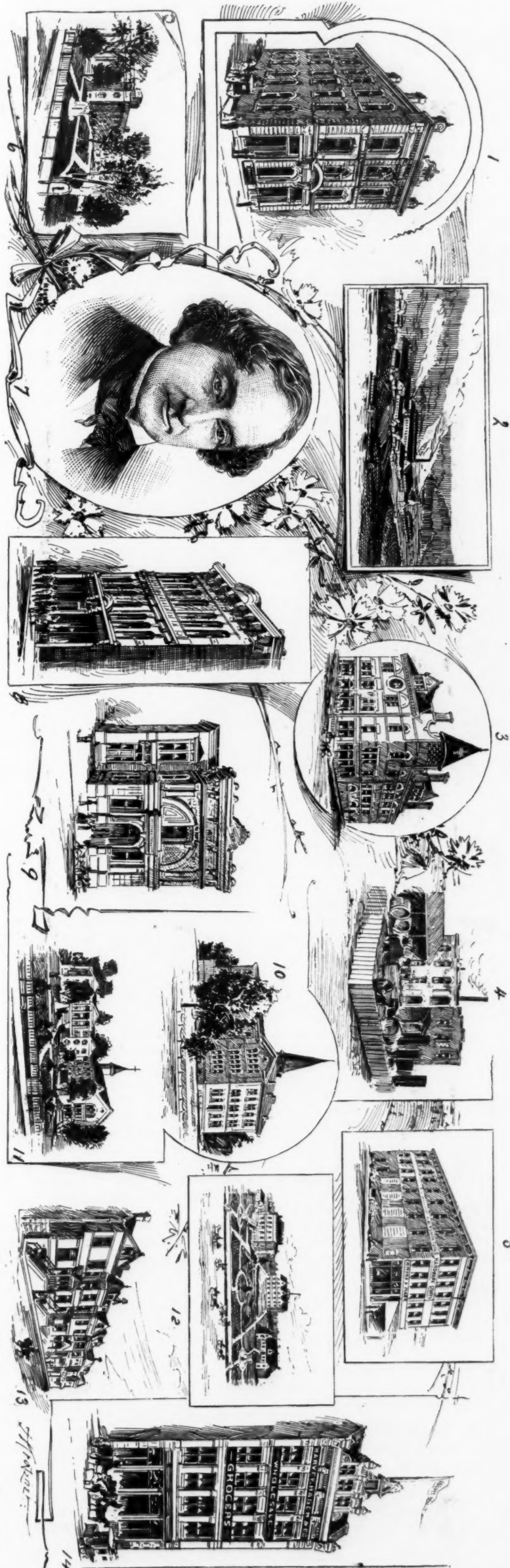
The city is a city of homes. In this land of flowers the door yards and the surrounding lawns give one the impression that here one may find a home life that is enjoyable and refreshing.

A careful estimate of the tickets sold at the various railway offices shows that there have been 250,000 arrivals here during the last year, while the leading hotels have entertained about 35,000 guests during the same time. The eight railroads running into this place are the following: The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Texas Pacific, the Transcontinental, the Arkansas division of the Cotton Belt, the Texas division of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, the Kansas City, Texarkana and Gulf, the Texarkana and Shreveport, besides those coming in over the Texas and Pacific from the International and Great Northern. Twenty-eight regular daily passenger trains arrive, and the Union Depot, which has just been completed, is one of the busiest spots to be found in the great Southwest. The railroads employ more than 1,000 employes, who make this city their home. Government has provided already for a \$100,000 Federal Court building in this city, the site having been selected, and the structure will be one of the features of the city.

Three National banks, with an operating capital of \$600,000, are established here, and yet they cannot supply the demand for money needed in legitimate channels. There is an opportunity here for capital that can be invested at from ten to fifteen per cent. on a class of securities that are solid and sure. The rapid growth of the city has shown that it would have paid to have borrowed money at any time within the last ten years.

BUSINESS INTERESTS ON THE LINE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

1. STATE NATIONAL BANK, MAYSVILLE, KY. 2. THE ESSEX MANUFACTURING CO. CAR WORKS, FORDRIES, AND STEAM FORDS, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA. 3. MASONIC TEMPLE, MAYSVILLE COMMANDERY, NO. 10, MAYSVILLE, KY. 4. WARD'S STEAM GENERATOR WORKS, CHARLESTON, WEST VA. 5. HANCOCK STORE OF EMMONS & MARR, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA. 6. VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, STANTON, VA. 7. PORTRAIT OF GEORGE FOX, 8. ODD FELLOWS' HALL, MAYSVILLE, KY. 9. BANK OF MAYSVILLE, MAYSVILLE, KY. 10. MARSHALL COLLEGE, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA. 11. ALLEGRA FEMALE SEMINARY, STANTON, VA. 12. STANTON MALE ACADEMY, STANTON, VA. 13. COX ROW, MAYSVILLE, KY. 14. HARVEY, HAGEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.



at double this amount for investment in real estate. While there has been no boom in, or any attempt to broadly advertise this city, it has had a steady growth, and is in better condition today than it has ever been. The rate of taxation in the city is from one and one-half to two per cent., while in the country from one to one and one-quarter per cent. has been a fair average.

There is no reason why this should not be a most important manufacturing centre. With the very best of transportation facilities, which must be an important factor in this feature of a city's work; with the great quantities of lumber of all kinds at the very doorway of the city; with cheapness in coal; with its abundance of stone, gypsum, and clay; with a territory of 150 miles in all directions without a rival city, and with the resources of the great State of Texas, 900 miles in width, within reach, surely there are opportunities offered here for making this a great manufacturing centre. Almost any kind of manufacturing enterprise, well managed, would be a success. Textile, wood-working, and iron manufacturing might all be carried on here most successfully, and as the people have shown in the past a liberal spirit in aiding and assisting



J. DEUTSCHMAN, PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRADE OF TEXARKANA.

new enterprises of this kind, having subscribed, during the last two years, \$165,000 as bonuses, it is safe to predict that at no very distant day manufacturing industries will form an important feature in this city's wealth and growth.

The Board of Trade is officered by ten of the most enterprising citizens from each side of the city, any one of whom would take great pleasure in showing the city to new-comers, or in answering any communication of a business nature. We add their names as follows: Texas side—J. Deutschman, B. J. Estes, W. A. Robinson, W. J. Allen, Ben. Collins, W. Behan, J. M. Benefield, Peter Ivy, and W. A. Kelsey. Arkansas side—C. C. Dorrian, G. A. Hays, G. W. Fouke, E. A. Warren, Thomas Orr, J. D. Cook, E. N. Maxwell, B. M. Freman, W. F. Thurman, and F. W. Offenhauser. The officers are: J. Deutschman, President; C. C. Dorrian, Vice-President; G. W. Fouke, Treasurer, and G. A. Hays, Secretary.

Among the prominent men and interests in Texarkana are J. Deutschman, a leading real-estate dealer, whose portrait appears elsewhere; the Texarkana Ice Company, the Texarkana Gas and Electric Light Company, the Texarkana Water Company, the Kyzer Lumber Company, O. P. Taylor, one of the prominent real-estate men in this section of the country, and a man who has always been closely identified with enterprises tending to advance the interests of Texarkana; the Gate City Lumber Company; J. M. McGill, lumber manufacturer; W. S. Brian & Co., coal dealers; Allen Brothers, lumber; John C. Watts, real-estate owner; W. W. Shaw, the postmaster; Gallagher & Co., dry goods; W. F. Drew, agent for the Southern Express Company; E. A. Slucker, Mayor; John Benefield, proprietor of the Benefield Hotel; W. H. McCartney, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and G. A. Hays, a prominent real-estate dealer, secretary of the Board of Trade, and who furnished the statistics for the article on Texarkana, and who, in his position as secretary of the Board of Trade, will be pleased to answer any communications addressed to him asking further information concerning the city, so appropriately termed "The Gateway of Texas."

TEXARKANA, April 21st, 1890.

BUSINESS INTERESTS ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WE illustrate to-day a number of towns and their business interests on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Among the prominent banking institutions in Kentucky that of Pearce, Wallingford & Co., of Maysville, is specially deserving of attention. This bank began business in 1862, and since 1882 has been a National bank. Its capital stock is \$200,000, and its surplus is \$100,000. Its officers are John T. Wilson, President; William H. Cox, Vice-President; and Charles B. Pearce, Cashier.

Among the educational institutions of Virginia the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton occupies a high place. It is under the charge of Mrs. General J. E. B. Stewart, principal, with a faculty of twenty officers. It is most delightfully located in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, and in a climate of unrivaled healthfulness. All branches and accomplishments are taught, including music, the fine arts, elocution, and the languages. The principal may be addressed by any person desiring to obtain information.

The Augusta Female Seminary at Staunton has a historic record of nearly half a century. Its location is unsurpassed, and the buildings, grounds, and appointments are all admirably adapted to the uses to which they are appropriated. With an able corps of instructors under Miss Mary J. Baldwin, principal, this institute must continue to stand deservedly high, and to offer the strongest attractions to those having daughters whom they desire to educate. The principal will be glad to furnish any information which may be desired by intending patrons.

A well-known institution of learning in West Virginia is the Marshall College or State Normal School at Huntington. It is indeed the finest State school, and fully deserves its high reputation. It has a capacity of 250 pupils. Mr. Thomas E. Hodges, A. M., is the principal.

In Maysville, Ky., the Cox Building is one of the most conspicuous edifices. It was erected by Mr. William H. Cox and leased by him to the Masonic fraternity, and is known as the Masonic Temple. It is the most complete edifice for Masonic purposes in Kentucky. Maysville Commandery No. 10 occupies and has furnished the building at a greater expense and with finer taste than have marked the adornment of any similar building in the State. Cox's Row, as shown in our illustrations, comprises a row of seven houses. They are all equipped with the most modern improvements, and they are a recent acquisition to this thriving town. They are owned by Mr. William H. Cox.

The Odd Fellows Hall property in Maysville is owned largely by the DeKalb and Ringgold lodges. It has a frontage of 188 feet and a depth of 165 feet. It is one of the most valuable properties in Maysville. The lodges have a membership of nearly 250 live, active members, including many of the best citizens of the town.

The Bank of Maysville is successor to the branch bank of Kentucky, and was organized in 1835 and reorganized under its present charter in 1871. Its President is James Barbour; Vice-President, R. A. Cochran; and Cashier, J. F. Barbour. Its capital stock is \$100,000, and its present surplus \$38,000.

Mr. George Cox, of whom a portrait appears herewith, was born March 1st, 1791, in London, England. He came to this country in 1817, and settled in Maysville two years later. He died in September, 1881, on the same day as President Garfield, for whom he cast his last vote. He was more largely identified than any other man with the interests of Maysville, and his name was always a synonym for the strictest probity.

Among the business interests illustrated in our pages is that of Harvey, Hagen & Co., wholesale grocers, and proprietors of the West Virginia Spice Mills at Huntington. This firm commenced business five years ago, and is now one of the largest wholesale houses in the State.

Another Huntington establishment is that of Emmons & Marr, dealers in hardware and stoves. Their store is a model one, and their three-story warehouse is also a notable structure. This

BUFFALO LITHIA



SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA. THE PORTABLE HOT SPRING

THIS WATER GOES TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK., AND HOT SPRINGS, VA. RESIDENT PHYSICIANS AT HOT SPRINGS USE IT IN THEIR OWN CASES, AND PRESCRIBE IT FOR PATIENTS FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, RENAL CALCULI, AND ALL DISEASES OF URIC ACID DIATHESIS. ITS VALUE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dr. Algernon S. Garnett, Surgeon (retired) U.S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"My experience in the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had excellent results from this Water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it. Of course the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a Prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic and forming Calculi, when due to a redundancy of Lithic Acid."

Dr. Wm. B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, Former Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Va.:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRING No. 2 belongs to the ALKALINE, or, perhaps, to the ALKALINE SALINE Class, for it has proved far more efficacious in many diseased conditions than any of the simple ALKALINE waters.

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to it.

"Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of Albumen from the urine. In a single case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

Dr. T. B. Buchanan, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"Send me five cases BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPRING No. 2. I have made use of this Water for Gout in my own person, and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering, with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising Gouty patients to use these Springs."

The Late Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, Ex-President Medical Society of Virginia.:

"I have been a frequent visitor to the celebrated Hot-Water Resorts, and also at the Buffalo Lithia Springs. Close observation of the action of the different waters has satisfied me that among sufferers from Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, and diseases generally dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis, a much larger percentage are relieved by the Buffalo Lithia Water than by any of the Hot Waters. Experience has shown this water to be a powerful agent for the removal of Vesical Calculi. It has proved equally efficient in effecting the solution and preventing the deposition of the Phosphatic and the Uric Acid Sediment.

"When used at an early stage, while enough of the renal structure remains to answer the purpose of purifying the blood, it is of decided efficacy in BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, and, indeed, in some cases where the destruction of the kidney has been greater, its use has resulted in partial restoration and prolongation of life."

Water in Cases of One Dozen Half-Gallon Bottles, \$5.00 per Case at the Springs.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

COREAN EDUCATION.

EDUCATION in Corea is carried on under the personal control of the king. In Seoul a native university with American masters, is maintained at Government expense. Every year the students come before his majesty to undergo a most rigid examination, the king marking down each slight mistake or even error in pronunciation. He then places them in one of four grades—perfect, second, third, and failure. When his majesty has decided a courtier places on a salver a block of wood inscribed with the special grade and elevates it before the king, calling out the result. The most successful pupils receive prizes in the shape of "rank"—i.e., a government post.

CHICAGO is to have a new theatre, which will be thoroughly European, and the only thing of its kind in the United States. A stock company, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, has been inaugurated under the name of the Crystal Palace Theatre Company, and the new house will be opened June 1st. The attractions will be something after the order of the Alhambra of London,

firm has a trade extending into four States, and is characterized by great enterprise and entire trustworthiness in commercial matters.

The First National Bank of Huntington, of which we give an illustration, was the first National financial institution of West Virginia. It was organized and is managed by some of the strongest business men in the community, whose names afford ample guarantee of reliability and security. Mr. H. Caldwell is President; George T. Miller, Jr., Vice-President; and M. C. Dimmick, Cashier of this staunch banking institution.

One of the important manufacturing concerns on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio is the Ensign Manufacturing Company, car and car-wheel dealers at Huntington. This concern was established in 1871, and gives employment to 300 hands. It has an annual capacity of 5,000 freight cars, 85,000 car wheels, 15,000 car axles, and 10,000 tons of car castings. The President is Mr. F. E. Canda, and the Vice-President Mr. C. J. Canda, whose office is 11 Pine Street, New York City. The Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. E. Ensign, of Huntington, W. Va.

A LIVELY SOUTH AMERICAN CITY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune, writing from Buenos Ayres, says: "No contrast could be more striking than that between the somnolent, lethargic coast towns of Brazil and this wide-awake, bustling city. There is a striking sense of activity in the streets, betokening an enormous mass of business. There is no dawdling on the sidewalk. Men walk briskly, think quickly, and have no time to waste. Twenty times a day I imagine that I am in New York. The roadways are closely packed with carriages in the business quarter, and there are constant blocks in the middle of the day. An American, who was anxious to have me see the new harbor, attempted to drive with me to the Boca. The carriage became hopelessly entangled in an old-fashioned Broadway block. Finding, after an hour's delay, that we could not make headway, we got out and took a street-car. That, too, became involved in another block, and finally ran off the track. So inadequate are the street-cars for the requirements of the city, that a system of rapid transit has been introduced by the steam railways which encircle the town.

"The progress of the city has been so rapid that much of the public work has been badly done, and processes of reconstruction are in progress everywhere. Montevideo has the aspect of a completed city. Buenos Ayres is rebuilding, and looks unfinished. Thousands of workmen are employed on the new docks and in laying out streets and grading the acres reclaimed from the river. Pavements are in process of repair in all sections of the city. Water-mains are going down, and sidewalks are coming up for a change of grade. Wood pavements are replacing stone where carriage drive-ways are needed, and stone is substituted for wood where teaming is heaviest. The streets are torn up like those of an American city at the mercy of jobbing contractors. As the drainage system has not been generally introduced, this transition stage will be prolonged indefinitely.

"The houses and business blocks are undergoing similar processes of reconstruction. The finest buildings are of stone and marble, but ordinarily brick walls have been covered with plaster. The wear and tear of active business here is too great for these plaster fronts. The bases are bruised and torn, and sometimes the whole front has a ragged look, the brick showing through the crumbling plaster. A great number of these false fronts are being removed, and marble or stone slabs substituted for them. Many more of these hastily built structures have been demolished, and more substantial blocks are gradually taking their places. The streets are littered with brick, mortar, and rubbish, and building operations are carried on in almost every long block. The architectural effects would be greatly improved if stone or marble fronts were more general in the business quarter. The process of transformation suffices, however, in its present stage to impart an unfinished aspect to the town.

"The progress of Buenos Ayres is without precedent or parallel in the history of South America. The population was 78,500 in 1855; 177,800 in 1869; 295,000 in 1882, and it is at least 530,000 to-day."

FISH-LINES SIX MILES LONG.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, they fish with fish-lines six miles long in Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin, and use 20,000 hooks on every line. If they do not haul up 2,000 fish every time they lift a line they don't think they are having very good luck. And every fish will weigh from twenty to seventy pounds. One of these fish-lines will reach half-way across the lake. It is a rope an inch in diameter. It is stretched out into the lake by means of boats, large buoys being attached to it at intervals to keep it on the surface.

The 20,000 hooks, baited with pieces of meat or fish, are lowered to the bottom of the lake by snoods of the proper length which are fastened to the main line. It takes twenty boats, with two men in each, to look after this big fish-line. Each boat has 1,000 of the snoods in its charge. These are tied to the main line eighteen inches apart, and to bait all the hooks once requires not less than 1,000 pounds of bait. It takes the forty men and twenty boats ten hours to set the line for the first time. After that the fishermen are employed in going over the line, hauling in the sturgeon that have been caught on the hooks, and rebaiting where it is necessary.

To haul in a seventy-pound sturgeon from the bottom of the lake is an exciting piece of work; but it requires more strength than skill, as the fish always has the hook several inches down his throat, having sucked bait and all down without any regard to consequences. There is no danger of losing the fish unless the hook breaks. When

PURE, SOLUBLE, Delicious.

THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE, THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA. Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

B. Altman & Co.,

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,

New York,

THE Fasso Corset.

This Corset, after its many years' trial, both in Europe and in this country, has been found and acknowledged to be superior in every particular to all others. It has served as a model for many imitations, none of which have ever equaled it in form, finish or material.

As each Corset is cut, basted and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a Dress Waist, it has that accuracy and symmetry which it is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain in machine-made goods.

Its points of excellence are a long, tapering waist, gracefully curved back, perfectly-shaped and easily-fitting hips, with the lines of the bust and shoulders so proportioned in each model as to insure the greatest advantage in appearance, while affording perfect ease to the wearer.

It is made in 16 models (every pair sold being fitted to the wearer by experienced fitters), and of a variety of materials, which include Coutille, Linen, Wool, Kid, Brocaded Silk and Satin, &c., &c.

Sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

The Valley Mutual Life Association, OF STAUNTON, VA.

The oldest and largest Life Company in the South.
ASSETS, \$108,000.00.
Insurance in force, over \$10,500,000.00
Annual Premium Income, over \$250,000.00
Death Losses Paid, over \$1,500,000.00
Issues attractive and modern forms of Policies.
Agents Wanted, on most liberal contracts.

the fish is hauled to the surface, a gaff as big as a meat-hook is thrust into the side of its head, and the sturgeon is hauled into the boat and knocked in the head with a heavy maul. The hook that captured it is cut out of its throat, rebaited, and thrown back into the lake. The average catch of sturgeon is one to every ten hooks.

The fishermen know the particular sections of the line on which they work by the arrangement of the buoys. These are placed ten feet apart, and one in 150 of them is painted red. The space between the red buoys contains 1,000 hooks. The sections are numbered and the boats are numbered. The boats work the sections as their numbers correspond with the section numbers. While the average catch is one sturgeon to ten hooks, it is no uncommon thing for the fishermen to find but one or two on an entire section of 1,000 hooks. The very next section may contain the full average of 100, and perhaps more.

The Lake Winnebago sturgeon is highly prized among the lumbermen and others in the region. Its flesh is finer and of better flavor than the river or salt-water sturgeon of the East. The fish sells at six cents per pound retail. Large quantities are salted and smoked for use in the lumber-camps.

ONE of the Hatfields was left over at the last round-up in Kentucky, but one of the McCoy gang took to the trail and has secured him. Thoroughness is about the only commendable feature of those family feuds.—Portland (Ore.) West Shore.

TRUTH has no Sunday clothes, and never wears whiskers.—Indianapolis Ram's Horn.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

LONDON AND PARIS COSTUMES, SUITS, Reception, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, TEA GOWNS, MATINEES, WRAPS, MANTLES, JACKETS, Ulsters and Traveling Wraps.

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Catalogue of Fishing Tackle for 1890

ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS.
New Goods and Novelties. Mailed on receipt of 35 cents, which amount may be deducted from first purchase of \$1.00 or more, by returning coupon in book.
Containing numerous illustrated articles by Henry Guy Carleton, "FISH AND FISHING RESORTS."

WM. MILLS & SON,
No. 7 Warren Street,
Mention F. Leslie's Ill'd. NEW YORK.

The Vassar Shirt



FOR LADIES' WEAR

Introduced and Manufactured by
CORLISS BROS. & CO., Troy, N. Y.
NEW YORK: 76 Franklin Street. CHICAGO: 247 and 249 Monroe Street.
FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.



BLACK CORSETS.

We are now making two of our most popular styles of Corsets in Black—the Health and 444. We use the fast black which will not crock or fade.

These Corsets, like all of our best goods, are boned with Coraline which is absolutely unbreakable.

For sale everywhere.

WARNER BROS., MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

CATARRH COLDS COUGHS SORE THROAT



An unfailing remedy. They prevent and cure COUGHS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH and THROAT irritations, mostly due to smoking. Always keep a box of Soden Mineral Pastilles in your house.
25c. and 50c. a box at druggists.
Pamphlets Free on Application.
Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
15 Cedar St., New York.

SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES \$3.50

Eye-Glasses same price. Set with our celebrated "DIAMANTA" lenses, usual price \$5.00. Upon receipt of \$3.50, we will send a pair of our Solid Gold Spectacles or Eye-Glasses. Send us your old glasses by mail, we will take your size from them and return them with the new ones. Upon request we will send you a mailing-box so you can safely mail us your old glasses. If your old glasses don't suit, or if you have never worn glasses, we will furnish free a measure for fitting your eyesight exactly. This method of fitting eyes never fails. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This offer for a limited time only. It is intended solely to introduce the goods for our wholesale trade.
M. G. MENN & BRO., Opticians, 130 South 9th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Manufacturers.

The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.
Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order.
Yours truly,

Russell B. Harrison.
To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Black Grenadines and Veiling

We are exhibiting this week the largest and most complete assortment of All-silk and Silk-and-wool Brocaded and Striped Black Grenadines ever shown by this house, the prices ranging from \$1 to \$4 per yard.

Also a full line of Nun's Veilings, hem-stitched borders, from 75 cents to \$1.75 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,
New York.

DR. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and delays detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

THE gross assets of the thirty life insurance companies doing business in the State of New York, December 31st last, were \$696,943,721, an increase of \$55,195,850 as compared with the previous year. The total liabilities of these companies at the same time, excepting \$5,108,500 of capital stock, were \$610,198,695. The sum paid to policy-holders in 1889 amounted to \$79,273,666.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Contain ingredients which act specially on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat, caused by cold or over-exertion of the voice. They are recommended to Singers and Public Speakers and all who at any time have a cough or trouble with the throat or lungs.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER." cures
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Nothing contributes more towards a sound digestion than the use of Angostura Bitters.

FITZGERALD PATENT AMERICAN COMPOUND COMPANY

"Is worth ten times its cost, saves months of rent, finishes quick in winter or in summer, hard as rock, stands fire or frost, is used in Cincinnati on Mable & Carew, Barksdell & Co.'s new buildings, and Havlin Theatre. To use it is to appreciate it. Two hundred times stronger than old mortar. Factories and sales of rights wanted everywhere. Address Fitzgerald Patent American Compound Company, Huntington, W. Va."

THE Erie's Vestibule Chicago Limited leaving New York at 3 P.M. is supplied with all the most modern improvements, and passengers are carried through without change of any class of car. Breakfast and lunch are served at 75 cents each. This is one of the special features of the Erie Limited. The charge has hitherto been one dollar per meal, but while the rate for breakfast and lunch has been reduced, the standard of excellence will still be maintained. This train is fast becoming the most popular one to the West.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A LARGE, handsome map of the United States, showing North and South Dakota, mounted and suitable for office or home use, and issued by the Burlington route, will be furnished responsible parties free on application to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.


AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

THE London Railway Times says: "The railway journey between New York and Chicago is somewhat less than one thousand miles. One train each way makes the run over the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines in twenty-four hours, and that is practically the fastest railway traveling known in the United States. But while speed is not remarkably high, there are various comforts of an unusual character which may tend to while away the tedium of the trip. A traveler sends this description of the luxuries enjoyed, and he did not write it himself, but dictated it to an official whose services are at command on the train: 'A stenographer using a typewriter is the latest addition to this wonderful train. A ladies' waiting-maid preceded him. We may now consider it about complete. Of course you know there is a barber, and lighting by electricity. In the observation-car we are supplied with the leading daily papers, with the Government Weather Bureau reports. Financial quotations of the market are brought in as we proceed. These are indispensable to the ordinary American. He does not wish to be many minutes out of the reach of the markets during business hours.' The observation-car is in the rear of the train, but it seems to be less used for sight-seeing than as a reading-room. About a century hence a *train de luxe* of this description may be heard of on the continent making the journey from Paris to Peking. Journeys in this country are too short to warrant our companies venturing upon the experiment rashly."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



Children
always
Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, manufacturer and proprietor of the Récamier Toilet Preparations, has removed to 305 Fifth Avenue, New York. The growth of this business is almost without parallel. Mrs. Ayer, by industry and perseverance, and a desire to promote only the best interests of all, has succeeded in establishing a world wide reputation for her toilet articles. She knew from the outset that articles of merit in the end were appreciated, and we can congratulate her on her success. The removal to the elegant and commodious building, 305 Fifth Avenue, puts her in possession of the most complete establishment of its kind in this country, where every luxury for the toilet finds a name.

In accordance with their usual custom, the proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches have sent a large quantity of these invaluable lozenges to the State House, Boston, Mass., for distribution among the assembled gentlemen who are obliged to be in active session and use their voices for so long a time. The generosity of this firm is greatly appreciated by each and all of the legislators, who find these famous troches of great relief in all cases of hoarseness, or any affection of the throat and lungs.

HERE is a big slice of truth from the New York World: "New York will never cease to be the prey of organized spoilsmonsters till honest citizens reject all the machines at once, and conduct all municipal elections in full recognition of the fact that the affairs of the city are business affairs, to be dealt with upon business principles. The machines are all one in character and purpose. Tammany is worse than the others only by reason of its superior strength, more compactness, and larger opportunities. They are all bad together, and often bad in partnership."

THE new German rifle will kill a man with the steel-pointed bullet after it has gone through a tree a foot in diameter, a wall a brick and a half thick, or fifteen inches of loose earth. A soldier can carry 200 rounds and deliver six shots without reloading, and loads by a single motion, adjusting a tin magazine.

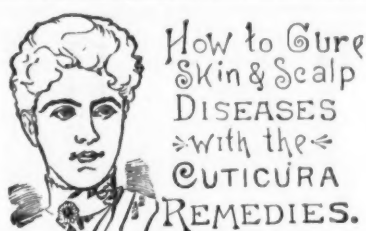
EX-KING MILAN of Serbia is the most reckless gambler now in Paris. He will bet on anything. If he is not in possession of a pack of cards, he is glad to match coins or make the most absurd wager. Generally he is lucky, and his winnings exceed his losses at the end of the year.

KING'S WINDSOR CEMENT, FOR PLASTERING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Endorsed and Used by the Best Architects, Builders, and Plasterers throughout the country. Before building send for circular to

J. B. KING & CO.,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.



How to Cure
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

RICHES AWAITING YOU

Whatever be your walk in life—mechanic, farmer, or merchant; in fact, all callings have alike an opportunity to secure a fortune. An old-established house of 15 years' standing and experience will mail free of charge, on application, a circular explaining clearly and explicitly how for \$3 or \$5 monthly you may become a party to the distribution of millions annually. *Positively no risk.* Your payments are secured by government bonds. This is your chance to become rich, safely and surely, legitimately and quickly. Write for particulars to the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

In case you fail to find at your Book or Newsdealer's

Books of the Bible Analyzed,

send 20 cents at once for a copy, as you will not wish to be a day longer without it.

H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa.
Trade supplied by American News Company.

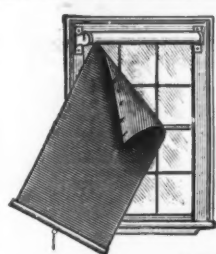
HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

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[Members of the New York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Oil for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits.
Correspondence solicited.

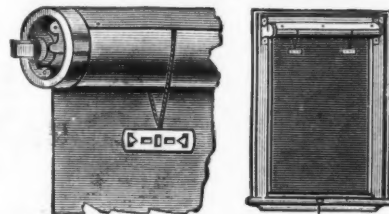
PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers for School, Club, and Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.



A little accident which has occurred millions of times, and which happens now and then in every house.

THE ANTI-KUM-OFF

Window Shade Fasteners prevent all such accidents.



Order them on all new shades. They only cost a trifle. Agents and House Canvasers Wanted in every city and town where the shade makers are not supplied. Thousands of families buy them for shades already up. For outfit and terms address

THE PATERSON NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, Paterson, N. J.

Londonderry SPRING Lithia WATER

SPARKLING AND STILL. Radically cures

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL,

And all Kidney complaints.

400 Physicians agree that it is the best water on the market. Main Office, Nashua, N. H. New York, 823 Broadway. Send for Pamphlet.

Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

YE DAINTYE LADYES PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

AT 305 Fifth Avenue, HARRIET HUBBARD AYER has established a Retail Department for the sale of the Celebrated **RÉCAMIER PREPARATIONS, CONCENTRATED ODORS** for the Handkerchief, **SCENTED WATERS, SACHET POWDERS, DENTIFRICES, MANICURE GOODS,** and **OBJECTS OF ART** for the Toilet Table in Silver, Rare Porcelain, Ivory, Etc.

Sachets for Bureau Drawers, Skirts and Bodices of Gowns, Closet Linings, Household and Personal Linen.

Every Requisite and Luxurious Appointment of a Gentlewoman's Toilet.

CAUTION.

The success of the Récamier Preparations has encouraged many Imitations.

Purchasers are requested to note the Trade-Mark, without which goods are not genuine.

A complete list of these articles will be mailed on request.

PARIS.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer
305 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK.



Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Sample
Mailed

On receipt of 25 cts. we will mail sample of Metcalf's Heliotrope or Violette Sachet Powder to any address. These Powders are very carefully compounded and are unequalled in quality and strength. They impart a most delightful and lasting perfume to ladies' handkerchiefs, gloves and stationery, and are invaluable in the making of fancy articles.

T. METCALF & CO.
39 Tremont St., Boston.
E. FOUQUER & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Sold by all Druggists.

A Pocket Cigar Case Free to Smokers of



NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,



THE ONLY TRUNK LINE

Running its Trains INTO THE City of New York.

All trains arriving at and departing from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York.

ORGANS \$27. Pianos \$130. Circulars Free.

DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

22 Drawings Annually

Without any loss, on Seven of the Best

European Premium Government Bonds.

\$5.00 will secure these splendid chances for you.

GRAND PRIZES OF

\$1,000,000, \$500,000, \$250,000, \$100,000, Etc., Etc.

These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.

Send \$5 as first payment on these Bonds, to take part in next drawing, to

E. H. HORNER, Banker,

86 and 88 Wall Street, New York.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. PRICE LISTS AND TESTIMONIALS
CIRCULARS MAILED ON ADDRESSING JOHN CARBUTT,
Keystone Dry Plate and Film Works, Wayne Junction, Phila.

New "ACME" BICYCLES
Rubber Tire. Factory Price. Our Price.
22 in. \$60 00 \$32 40 46 in. \$45 00 \$24 30
24 in. \$55 00 \$29 70 48 in. \$40 00 \$21 60
26 in. \$60 00 \$32 40 48 in. \$45 00 \$24 30
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E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO.
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PERSONAL BEAUTY
HOW TO
ACQUIRE AND RETAIN IT.
How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Develop the Form; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color and Restore the Hair, Brows and Lashes, and to Beautify the Complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Sent (sealed) for 6 cts., to pay postage. It contains many hints, testimonials and valuable receipts (easily prepared at home), and shows how to obtain free samples of Cosmetics. MADAME LAUTIER, 124 West 23d St., New York City. Cosmetic Artist. Mention this paper.

BOKER'S BITTERS
THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL
Stomach Bitters.
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

STOUT PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise & Instruction for 5 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 30 best-selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich.

WEAK nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manhood, weakness of body, mind, &c., I will mail you a copy of the "Maid Mirror." "REE" contains the mode of a simple and certain means of cure. Address Dr. F. B. Clarke, East Haddam, Conn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

FACIAL BLEMISHES
The largest Establishment in the World for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Superfluous Hair, Birthmarks, Moth, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pitting, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, etc. Send 10 cts. for 128-page book on all skin imperfections and their treatment. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 West 43d Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 60 cents.

CANDY
Send \$1.25, \$2.10, or \$3.50 for a box of extra fine Candy, prepaid by express east of Denver and west of Boston. Suitable for presents. Try the experiment. C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State Street, Chicago.

ENTERTAIN TEACH EARN MONEY
IMPROVED OIL & LIME LIGHT SETS OF VIEWS WITH PRINTED LECTURES. J. B. COLT & CO. 16 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL FAT PEOPLE
can safely Reduce Weight and Cure Corpulency permanently by taking **TRILENE TABLETS** (Regd.) for a few weeks. They are small, agreeable, harmless, and never fail to IMPROVE both HEALTH and FIGURE without Change of Diet. An English Countess writes:—"Four Trilene Tablets act admirably." Send Postal Note for 75 cents to THE TRILENE CO., Sole Proprietors, 334 Broadway, New York.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties: 1 lady made \$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad. LITTLE & CO., 414 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm (large profits, opportunity). Geo. A. Scott, 342 Broadway, N. Y.

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Catalogue sent free. CHICAGO Boston.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

SCIENCE.

Professor John Muir, California's distinguished geologist, speaking of the Yellowstone National Park, says:

"Situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, on the broad, rugged summit of the continent, amid snow and ice, and dark, shaggy forests, where the great rivers take their rise, it surpasses in wakeful, exciting interest, any other region yet discovered on the face of the globe."

RELIGION.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the eminent divine, in speaking of the Yellowstone National Park, says:

"After all poetry has exhausted itself, and all the Morans and Bierstadts, and other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make, and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony to be recited.

"The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise."

Northern Pacific Railroad.

For Copy of Wonderland, Yellowstone Park folder, and other illustrated publications, address any traveling passenger agent of the company, or

CHARLES S. FEE,

G. P. & T. A., N. P. R. R.,
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WEST SHORE RAILROAD

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

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Every head of a family should own a home. The garden-spot for suburban residence is on the line of the West Shore Railroad, and what is more, building plots are for sale at reasonable prices. "Suburban Homes," issued by the West Shore, gives full information and names of parties who have land for sale. Send two cents postage to H. B. Jagoe, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, New York, and a copy will be mailed.

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Self-threading needles. Weak sighted. Spring steel. Sample paper by mail, 10c. & for 50c. 12, 50c. Money easily made selling them. C. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.



PAT'S DILEMMA.

Shure, docthor, this pain is jist awful!
Be jabbers! I'm all of a sweat!
I hope you will thry to relave it,
For belave me, I can't lay nor set!

Well, Pat, I will try and relieve you, [duced].
(With a smile which Pat's speech had in-
And if you can't "lay" nor "set" either,
*Perhaps you had better just root!

But, Pat, for the pain you complain of,
Simply rooting alone might not do,
I think I would try Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, too.

For Liver Disease, Biliousness, Indigestion, Scrofula or any blood-taint or disorder, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only remedy possessed of such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As wonderful in its curative results as in its peculiar composition. It stands alone, incomparable! Therefore, don't be fooled into accepting something instead, said to be "just as good," because the substitute pays the dealer a better profit.

The equal of the "Golden Medical Discovery" has not been invented; if it ever is, it won't be sold for a less price than what the "Discovery" costs, viz: \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. It's a concentrated vegetable ex-

tract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children.

To invigorate the liver, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, and build up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health, it ranks pre-eminent. Has the largest sale of any medicine in the world, without a single exception!

For all itching, scaly, festering, burning, tormenting Skin and Scalp diseases, it is especially efficacious. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all humors, from a common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula, vanish under the use of this world-famed remedy, if continued for a reasonable length of time. Scrofulous Sores and Swellings are cured, and the most tainted systems are, by its somewhat persistent use, cleansed from the most virulent blood-poisons and completely renovated and built up anew. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.



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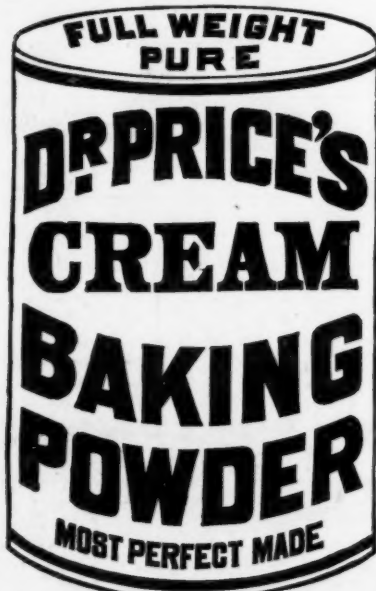
for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.



WORRIED.

RACING PROPRIETOR—"Michael!"
HIS GROOM—"Yis, sor."

RACING PROPRIETOR—"How often have I told you not to allow that kid of yours to fool around that yearling. First thing you know he'll get stepped on, and then there'll be buttons and things to pick out of them tender hoofs."



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
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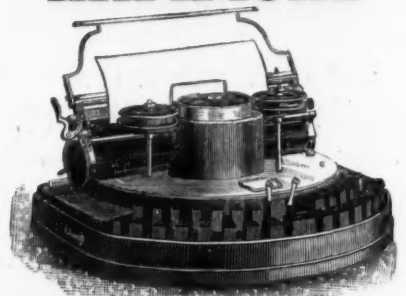


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